

NOTES ON SPAIN

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NOTES ON SPAIN;

WITH A

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

OF

MALAGA AND ITS CLIMATE.

BY

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P R E F A C E.

HAVING frequently heard the climates of some places in the south and on the south-eastern coast of Spain spoken of in terms of commendation, I was induced last autumn to visit the Peninsula, in order to ascertain, from personal investigation, as to how far a winter residence in this part of Europe is calculated to be more serviceable to invalids than the continental places of resort which have long been frequented by British visitors on the score of health; and it is my object, in publishing the result of my observations, to furnish an impartial account, from which medical practitioners, and those who are interested in the subject, may be enabled to form a more definite opinion than heretofore, as to whether the amount of benefit which might be derived from the climate would more than counterbalance the inconveniences and drawbacks attendant upon a long journey


to, and a sojourn of several months in, a remote and comparatively unfrequented district. For, as regards the choice of a winter residence for invalids, it is not the climate alone which should be considered. Various accessory circumstances, which conduce to the restoration of health, to the alleviation of suffering, and to the comfort of the invalid, require to be taken into the account; though these accessories—in which certain localities are much more deficient than others—are not in general sufficiently noted by writers on climate, and consequently, the home-practitioner, as well as invalids and their friends, are apt to take a too partial view of any particular place the climate of which has been highly praised. The comparative difficulty of access to, and egress from, places of resort, is also an important circumstance to be considered. In this respect the places in Spain recommendable on account of their climate are unfavourably situated, being at a considerable distance from any others, and also from any available summer quarters, so that should any particular locality which an invalid might be induced to select be found to

be unsuitable, or should a removal from it be contemplated after a more or less protracted sojourn, this would be attended with great difficulty and risk until the spring is well advanced; for it is scarcely necessary to say, that after a residence of some months in a sunny and equable climate, invalids, as well as persons in health, would be more liable to be affected by cold, or by any atmospheric vicissitudes to which they might be accidentally exposed.*

Not intending to add to the number of works already existing on Spain, I have presented my "Notes" in as condensed a form as was consistent with my object; and while briefly recording my own impressions, I have quoted a few observations made by Mr. Ford in his "Handbook," and by one or two more recent writers, upon points of local peculiarity, &c., which may serve to convey a tolerable idea of the actual state of matters in that country, in as far as would be likely to interest travellers for health.

13, Curzon Street, May, 1854.

* See observations on the causes of pulmonary consumption, and on the influence of climate, appended to "Nice and its Climate."



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BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

JUST PUBLISHED, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,

NICE AND ITS CLIMATE,

WITH NOTICES OF THE COAST FROM
MARSEILLES TO GENOA; AND OBSERVA-
TIONS ON THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE
ON PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

An interesting sketch of a delightful watering-place. We recommend all travellers to Nice to provide themselves with this little manual.—*Medical Gazette*.

Pleasantly composed, and contains all necessary information.—*London Journal of Medicine*.

M. Edwin Lee, a bien mérité de la science et des malades.—*Union Médicale de Paris*.

Les étrangers aussi bien que les personnes du pays consulteront avec avantage un livre dont chaque page a été étudiée sur les lieux mêmes.—*Avenir de Nice*.

Third Edition, greatly enlarged :

The Baths of France, Central Germany, and Switzerland.

The Baths of Rhenish Germany, with Notices of the adjacent Towns.

The Watering Places of England. (3rd edition.)

Mineral Waters, and their Curative Agency. (2nd edition.)

NOTES ON SPAIN.

CHAPTER I.

Route to Spain by Perpignan—Barcelona—Montserrat
—Valentia and its climate.

THE land journey to the south of Spain from Paris to Bayonne, Madrid, and Seville, is not to be thought of by persons in a delicate state of health; even the high-roads in the Peninsula being in a greatly neglected state; the mode of travelling being almost exclusively by public conveyances from one large town to another, stopping only twice in the twenty-four hours for an hour's refreshment; travelling by *voiturier*, as in Italy, being unknown; and there being no resting-places on the road where tolerable food and a bed could be obtained.

The speediest as well as the easiest way of reaching the south of Spain from England—which might be adopted by those who are

not deterred by apprehensions of the effects of traversing "Biscay's sleepless bay," or whom a sea voyage would be likely to benefit—is to proceed from Southampton by the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which generally arrive at Gibraltar on the seventh or eighth day. For others, however, the preferable plan would be to proceed from Paris by the railroad to Lyons, thence by steam-boat to Valence, and by rail to Marseilles—from which city there are departures every two or three days for Cadiz, by steamers which touch at the intermediate towns along the coast, remaining generally two days at Barcelona, one day at each of the other places—viz., Valentia, Alicante, Carthagena, Almeria, Malaga, and Gibraltar. Steamers no longer touch at Port Vendres, near Perpignan, and the voyage from Marseilles to Barcelona usually occupies about twenty-four hours—that from Barcelona to Valentia (not touching at Tarragona) about twenty hours. The steamers, after taking in freight and passengers, leave Valentia in the evening, arriving at Alicante the next morning, and so with respect to the other ports; thus enabling passengers to be on shore during the day, and to visit these places. The Spanish steamers are not so fast as those which ply along the coast of Italy. A company of French screw vessels has recently been formed, with superior accommodation (the

Tharsis, Isabelle, Pelayo). These boats do not, however, proceed at the rate of more than nine miles an hour ; and the vibration from the serew is more unpleasant than that of paddles. A French post steamer (the *Perieles*) goes once a month from Marseilles to Lisbon, remaining only two or three hours at the intermediate points, and thus accomplishes the voyage between Marseilles and Malaga in four days. A company is likewise just formed for communicating between Marseilles and the Brazils. The vessels depart twice a month, and touch only at Malaga and Cadiz.

Except during the prevalence of certain winds, which are not very frequent, the sea is in general tolerably calm along the southeastern coast of Spain ; though it is very often rough between Marseilles and Barcelona, the Gulf of Lyons being exposed to the full influence of the winds (mistral) which sometimes blow down the valley of the Rhone with considerable force. Persons who are desirous of shortening as much as possible the journey by sea, may avoid these twenty-four hours' steaming by turning off from the Rhone at Avignon, and proceeding by railroad through Nismes to Montpellier or to Cette, whence a carriage might be obtained to Perpignan, and thence to Barcelona, by those not disposed to avail themselves of the diligence. The plan I adopted on arriving at Cette was to proceed by the

steamer, which starts every morning, crossing the salt-water lake of Thau, in about an hour and half, to the opening of the Canal du Midi into the lake; at which point a boat is in waiting to take passengers to Toulouse, or any of the towns on the line of the canal. This course might be adopted by single men in health, but it would not be advisable where ladies or families are concerned, or in bad weather, as the passage-boats are inconvenient, most of the passengers (of the commercial class) remaining on the roof of the cabin. They are drawn by horses at the rate of about two leagues an hour, and arrive in about five hours at Beziers, whence a diligence runs to Narbonne in three hours. The cathedral of this town would, if finished, be one of the finest in France. Six or seven hours are required to reach Perpignan from Narbonne, the country traversed presenting no features of peculiar interest. The time occupied by the diligence from Montpellier to Perpignan is about sixteen hours.

The strongly fortified frontier town of Perpignan will strike the traveller by the contrast which it presents to the generality of French towns; being eminently Spanish as respects the character of its architecture, the narrowness of the streets, and the aspect of its population, whose language is a patois partaking more of the Spanish than of the French idiom. It con-

tains, however, nothing that need delay the traveller, who would do well to exchange his French or English money for Spanish—(the gold coins are the best, each of which is worth 21 francs; they, especially the larger gold coins, value 84 francs, are, however, not unfrequently deficient in weight)—and who requires to have the *visé* of the Spanish consul to his passport.

About twenty-two hours' travelling would be required from Barcelona to Perpignan. The diligence, which leaves at the inconvenient time of three o'clock in the morning, takes twenty-seven hours, including a delay of three hours at Figueras, where it takes up the letters. Soon after leaving Perpignan, the ascent begins of the Col de Pertuis, a pass at no great elevation, and uninteresting in a scenic point of view; and in about eight hours the traveller arrives at La Junquera, the frontier village in Spain, where passports are *viséd*, and luggage is examined—though not strictly. In general, though travellers in Spain may be subjected to occasional delays on the part of the employés, the examination of luggage is very slight, being little more than going through the form of opening the trunks; it is not customary to fee the *douaniers*, though a slight gratuity might be occasionally advisable in order to save trouble in taking down luggage from a carriage when there is any considerable quantity, or in tra-

velling with ladies in any of the cross-roads.* Figueras is the largest town on the road, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, and is protected by a strong fort, which was repeatedly the scene of conflict during the war. The road up to this point is in tolerably good order; but between this and Gerona it is rough, abounding in ruts, and in some parts is deep in water after heavy rains, so that the passage is occasionally impeded for a day or two. When the road is in a tolerable state, the rate of diligence travelling is as quick as in France; eight or ten mules being harnessed to the carriage, which is driven by the mayoral or conductor; the zagal, who represents the French driver, jumping down frequently from his seat and running by the side, in order to belabour those mules too distant to be affected by the whip, which do not respond when called upon by name, by an increased activity of their exertions.

Gerona is a poor-looking cathedral town, with a population of 8,000 or 10,000 souls; and an indifferent posada, chiefly celebrated for the valorous defence which it has at various times made against besieging forces, respecting which ample details are given in the Handbook. Hence to Mataro is a ten

* By a recent order of Government, the examination of travellers' luggage and passports in the interior is dispensed with.

hours' drive, the scenery on the latter part of the route being interesting, and the country well cultivated, as indeed it is throughout Catalonia, the inhabitants of which province are distinguished by their industrious and active habits from the rest of the Spaniards. Mataro is a thriving town of 15,000 inhabitants, connected with Barcelona by a railroad fifteen miles long, and carried along the sea-shore.

This city, the second in Spain as respects its population and importance, and the first in a commercial point of view, is approached through a populous suburb. Immediately on entering by the Puerta del Mar, the traveller finds himself in the plaza of the same name (the principal square), which contains the royal palace, occupied by the captain-general of the province; the Lonja, or exchange; and the custom-house. To the left of the plaza is the Calle Ysabel II., a short street of new houses, with a colonnade terminated by a gradual ascent to the Muralla del Mar, a terrace of considerable breadth, extending along the shore to the western extremity of the town, and to the base of the rocky hill crowned by the fortress of Montjuich. This terrace overlooks the port, and, being fully exposed to the sun's influence, is the usual afternoon promenade in winter. One of the principal streets, the Calle Ancha, runs beneath and parallel with the Muralla, at

the western end of which, and turning off at a right angle, is the Rambla, a broad walk planted with trees, having a road, and good houses on either side, which, like the "Cours" of Marseilles, is the centre of affairs and chief promenade; it extends through the city, separating the ancient from the more modern part, and terminates at one of the gates (Ysabel II.), beyond which is the road to Saragossa. In the Rambla are situated the two chief hotels (the Oriente and the Cuatro Naciones), the cafés, the two theatres (the Principal, for dramas, and the Lyceo, for operas), the diligence, and other public offices. Numerous streets, thronged with an active population, diverge from the Rambla; the houses are lofty, each window having its balcony. The principal street, which contains the best shops (Escuderas), is too narrow to admit of the passage of carriages; of which, however, scarcely any are to be seen, either private or for hire, in any part of the town.

There is little inducement for strangers to linger in Barcelona. The cathedral and the handsome church of Santa Maria del Mar are worth visiting; but otherwise there is little in the way of public edifices or of sights to attract particular attention; no gallery of pictures, and but an indifferent museum, which contains a few paintings. The Barcelonense are more addicted to business than pleasure; and

even the theatres are not so well supported as in the other cities of Spain. They are disposed to change, and have been usually among the first in emanating pronunciamientos, with a view to effect political alterations. No particular costume is adopted by the male population; the mantilla among females is less general than in the south. The ladies are not very remarkable as respects personal beauty; the lower class are passionate, many of them being addicted to intoxication, violent in manner and gesture when excited. Quarrels, terminated by wounds or death, are of frequent occurrence, especially in the suburbs, where wine can be drank free of the *octroi* duties. The red woollen night-cap is generally worn, and distinguishes the Catalan from the natives of other provinces. The best view of the city, its surrounding fertile plain, and the sea, is from the hill of Montjuich; a good view may also be obtained on ascending one of the towers of the cathedral.

The port is spacious and commodious, usually containing a considerable quantity of vessels, though scarcely a fifth of the number which are in the port of Marseilles; there is a good deal of communication with England, and consequently a fluctuating small English population connected with the shipping; but no merchants or residents. Though the winter climate is mild, yet Barcelona is not in general

a place calculated for the sojourn of invalids. The hotels are inferior to those of France and Italy; furnished apartments are not to be obtained in any good situation; there are no fireplaces or stoves in the houses; and but little society or resource for passing time. There is a club or casino, where the papers are received, and to which visitors are admitted; and Barcelona possesses the usual public charitable and other institutions common to large cities; as an extensive poor-house, a large general hospital, an university, &c. (this being the second medical school in the kingdom); though these are no additions to its attractions as respects temporary sojourners.

The hill of Montjuich shelters Barcelona on the western side, but it is comparatively exposed to the north and east; the hills being too distant to afford much protection against the winds from these quarters. The average winter temperature is, however, somewhat higher than that of Rome or Naples, being 50·18; the average daily range is also smaller; the thermometer seldom descends to the freezing point, and cold winds are not of frequent occurrence; the climate is also dry, partly from the proximity of the Pyrenees, by which the clouds are attracted. Dr. Francis, in his recently-published work, states that on an average, rain falls only on sixty-nine days in the year.* The population is

* "Change of Climate." Churchill: London, 1853.

comparatively healthy and long-lived; the most prevalent diseases are catarrhal, rheumatic, dyspeptic, and nervous affections.

As a few hours would suffice for most persons to see the characteristic features of Barcelona, the greater part of the two days on which steamers remain in the port may be agreeably occupied by an excursion to Montserrat, distant about twenty-two miles. This celebrated monastery, formerly resorted to by numerous pilgrims, and containing a population of 150 monks, exclusive of domestics, &c., is now in a ruined condition, the buildings having been in great part destroyed during the French occupation of Spain; and not more than a dozen monks at present remain. The inducement to visit it in its present state is the beauty and peculiarity of its position, at a considerable elevation on the Montserrat (serated mountain). At the base of the mountain is the village of Colbato, with a tolerable posada, where the night may be passed, as it is scarcely practicable to make the excursion and return to Barcelona the same day. Where ladies are concerned, the preferable plan would be to engage a carriage; otherwise the Manresa diligence passes close by Colbato; and Esparraguera, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, is but half-an-hour's drive from the village. This has also its diligence, which, however, is inconvenient, and sets off at three in the morning,

requiring between four and five hours for the journey. After passing a bridge of considerable antiquity, which crosses the Llobregat, near Molins del Rey, where the roads from Tarragona and Saragossa meet, the mountain with its jagged summit is visible, as the most prominent object for the rest of the drive. At Colbato mules are obtained for the ascent, which occupies two hours, and cannot be undertaken with any degree of comfort by pedestrians, the path being too steep and stony. It is carried along the edge of ravines, and winds round sombre gorges, rarely enlivened by the sun's rays; the precipitous sides of which are composed of masses of dark stone, between which grow patches of box-wood. About half-way up, the view embraces a considerable extent of wild undulating country; and the picturesque forms of the pudding-stone pinnacles become more clearly defined. "These pinnacles," says the Handbook, "range about 300 feet high. The outline is most fantastic, consisting of cones, pyramids, buttresses, nine-pins, sugar-loaves, which are here jumbled by nature in a sportive mood. More than 500 different plants grow here; the box-trees are magnificent." On turning an angle, the view becomes more extensive, including a variety of plain country, here and there dotted with villages, and through which flows the Llobregat, and of hills grouped

together in picturesque forms. Soon after, the buildings of the convent appear, occupying part of a plateau on the brink of a deep gorge, and sheltered by an immense rocky screen some thousand feet high, crowned with sugar-loaf shaped peaks. But a small part of the building is now habitable, the church being almost the only one which escaped destruction; repairs, however, are being effected for the accommodation of visitors who may wish to pass the night on the mountain. Among the rocks are scattered various hermitages (thirteen in number)—also in ruins—some being almost inaccessible from their great elevation. Visitors on descending may prolong their excursion by an interesting ride to Manresa, on the opposite side of the mountain, or may return to Colbato by the same path. The traditionary account of the foundation of the monastery will be found in the Handbook.

The journey by the coast-road from Barcelona to Valencia occupies about forty hours by the courier-diligence. The chief objects of interest along this road are the antiquities of Tarragona and Murviedro. Persons desirous of visiting these may leave by the other diligence, which proceeds no farther than Tarragona, and afterwards take up the courier to Castellon, whence diligences run to Valencia. But few travellers, however, consider that a visit to these places compensates for the fatigue

of the land-journey over bad roads, when the sea-passage can be effected in half the time.

Valentia is about two miles distant from the sea. Passengers by the steamers are landed at Gruao in small boats, and find numerous tartanas waiting to convey them to the city. This conveyance, which is almost indigenous to the provinces of Catalonia and Valentia, is a covered cart on two wheels, without springs, open at the front and back, drawn by one horse, the driver having a seat on the shaft. It has been likened to a gondola on wheels, but has a greater resemblance to a London baker's cart. Some of the private tartanas are on springs, and have windows in front. This, with the exception of a few calesches and four-wheel carriages, belonging to some of the higher families, is the only vehicle for the transport of individuals to be found in Valentia. The motion, as may be supposed, is not the most pleasant to those accustomed to spring carriages.

The broad road, bordered with trees, between Gruao and Valentia, forms one of the promenades; and, especially in the summer season, is thronged by persons resorting to the former place for sea-bathing. It is, however, not considered to be very safe after dark, as the boatmen and others connected with the landing-place have a bad reputation.

Valentia is placed on the right bank of the

Guadalaviar, which is crossed by five bridges, some of which are embellished with statues of the patron saint (Vincent) and other saints. The bed of the river is, however, almost dry except after heavy rains, its water having been diverted from its natural channel in the time of the Moors, for the purpose of irrigation; to which circumstance the plain of Valentia owes its beauty and fertility, whence it derives the appellation of Huerta, or garden. After crossing the bridge, travellers enter by the Puerta del Mar, close to which stands the citadel, and find themselves in the public promenade, or Glorietta, which was formed several years ago on the site of the houses demolished during the period of foreign occupation. Though of circumscribed extent, it is prettily laid out in parterres of flowers and odoriferous shrubs; and for a couple of hours before sunset is thronged with pedestrians, mostly of the male sex, smoking their cigarettes. On one side of the Glorietta is a large building, formerly the custom-house, now a cigar manufactory, in which females alone are employed; on the opposite side is a plaza, in which is the palace of the captain-general. The Calle del Mar leads from the Glorietta to the centre of the city; at its termination, the principal street for shops and business (Zaragossa), turns off to the right, and terminates opposite the facade of the cathedral. Another principal street, St.

Fernando—in the shop-windows and doors of which a great display is made of silks, woollen, and other goods—connects the Zaragossa with the Mercato—an irregularly shaped plaza, where the fruit and vegetable market is held, and which, when filled with groups of peasants and townspeople, presents an animated and picturesque appearance, from the contrast exhibited by the variety of costumes and gaily-coloured mantas, in form resembling the plaid, and which the lower classes always wear or carry with them as a protection from the cold, as also from the power of the solar rays. Among the produce of the Huerta thus exposed for sale, the piles of water-melons are the most conspicuous. The pomegranate and the prickly pear will also attract the stranger's attention, as fruits which he does not meet with in more northern latitudes. One extremity of the Mercato is occupied by a large building of peculiar architecture—the Lonja, or silk exchange—silk being the staple commodity of Valentia. The interior consists of a lofty vaulted hall, supported by spiral pillars, in which the raw silk is sold. Opposite to this building is the church of St. John, the facade of which is laden with a profusion of figures, and the interior with stucco alto-relievo, constituting the style termed Chirurgueresque, from the name of the architect after whose designs several of the churches of Spain were built,

but which term is now considered as synonymous with bad taste. The cupola is, however, finely painted. From the end of the Calle Zaragossa most distant from the cathedral, the Calle St. Vincente is continued to the gate of the same name. In this street is the church of St. Martin, the interior of which presents the usual sombre appearance of Spanish churches, strongly contrasting in this respect with those of Italy. Over the portico is an ancient bronze equestrian figure of the patron saint giving his cloak to a beggar. Another of the principal streets—the Calle de Caballeros—consists exclusively of private residences, several of which have a spacious patio, or open court, with arched colonnades and wide staircases. One of the best specimens of this style of architecture is afforded by the house of the Marquis de las Aguas, in a small plaza, from the opposite extremity of which the patio and doorway have a very scenic effect, the grotesque portal presenting a “fricassee of palm-trees, Indian serpents, and absurd forms.” Outside the Puerta del Cuarto, to which the Calle de Caballeros leads, are the botanical garden and the amphitheatre for bull-fights.

Most of the streets are narrow. The character of the buildings, and the matting hanging outside the windows to exclude the sun, impart somewhat of an oriental aspect to the town, to which the Moorish walls and gates,

enclosing it, likewise contribute. An interesting walk may be taken outside the walls from the Serranos gate to the Puerta del Mar, the greater part of which constitutes a boulevard, with an extensive flower-garden on one side.

Valencia, like Barcelona and Seville, is lighted with gas, and in the movement of its population through the chief thoroughfares, resembles a capital; the shops are well supplied with wares and articles of luxury; those for the sale of fans—a most indispensable article in Spain—will not fail to attract the visitor's attention. There is not, however, much in the way of sights. Two or three days, as the author of the Handbook observes, will amply suffice to see Valencia, and a tolerably good idea of its leading features may even be formed during the day by passengers who land from the steamers, and purpose pursuing their voyage. The museum in the Academia—the patio of which is prettily planted, and contains some fine palms—possesses a collection of indifferent pictures, mostly derived from churches and convents. The Madonna del Merced, a large picture by Lopez, a modern artist, is the only one that particularly attracted my attention in the long room. In the smaller room, an *Eccc Homo* and two or three other paintings by Juanes, the Spanish Raphael, and a St. John by

Ribalta (both of whom were natives of Valentia) will be more especially remarked. Those who take great interest in pictures may consult with advantage Mr. Hoskins's work, "Spain as it is;" who, in his appendix, has supplied catalogues of the principal galleries, and enumerated the pictures to be seen in private collections, and has also affixed notices respecting the native painters of Spain. He has, moreover, given some interesting historieal sketches with reference to the chief cities and localities. Mr. Hoskins considers Valentia a charming place for ten days' residence, or even a winter, and wonders that "more invalids do not spend their winters here instead of those dull resorts, Nice and Pisa, where the climate is very inferior. Here," he adds, "there are galleries, an opera which is not very bad, a casino where there are English papers, and natural attractions as well as agreeable and intellectual society. Good books may be got; for I observed many excellent booksellers' shops full of standard works." Mr. Ford likewise remarks: "To invalids and consumptive patients the climate of Valentia is far superior to that of Italy. There is a more delicious softness in the air, which is so dry withal, that salt undergoes no change. Frosts are almost unknown, while the sea-breeze tempers the summer heat, and the fresh mountains offer verdurous retreats. The upper classes are among the most

polished in Spain, and the Valentinian has always distinguished himself in art and literature.”*

Notwithstanding these eulogiums, I doubt whether Valentia is calculated for the prolonged sojourn of invalids, or of persons in health, on account of the deficiency of accommodation and resources. There are no furnished houses or apartments to be obtained in good situations, even if in any situation; the hotels, with the exception of the Cid, where single men or a small party might be accommodated, are very indifferent; there are no fireplaces in the houses; and most persons, after they have seen the chief objects of interest in a strange town, would find themselves at a loss for want of occupation. There is, to be sure, as at all large towns, a *cercle*, or club, where one or two English papers are received, and where whist and chess-players might occupy themselves for two or three hours in the day; but there are no circulating libraries, and the booksellers' shops contain little else than the works of Spanish authors, or publications of mere local interest. The promenades of a large city would not be well suited to invalids. There are no spring carriages for hire, and the roads through the neighbouring Huerta are usually thick laid with dust. There is some agreeable society to be met with among the banking and mercantile population; but little associa-

* Handbook.

tion of the higher classes with each other out of their own families. Several, formerly affluent, now live upon a greatly diminished income, arising chiefly from neglecting the superintendence of their property, which is left to agents, who, provided they supply the immediate necessities of their employers, are but little interfered with. Most of the Spaniards of the upper class are indeed sufficiently polished in manner, and will be ready enough, as far as words go, to place their house and all that they have at the disposal of a man whom they may not have known more than a week; but these *palabras* (*Anglice*, palaver) must be taken at their just estimate as meaning nothing; and though a stranger might be invited to an occasional tertulia, which after once or twice he would find a very dull affair, the hospitality of most Spaniards—which, as Mr. Ford elsewhere observes, consists in dining out with any one who asks them—would rarely be found to extend beyond this point.

Mr. Hoskins does not give a very favourable portrait of the state of morals. “The nobles,” he says, “are many of them rich; and though their hangers-on and agents consume a great part of their incomes, yet as they live in no great style, and keep little company, many have ample means for so cheap a place. Infidelity in married life is a common crime, and gambling is the vice of every rank, especially of the lower classes.

The cabarets in the suburbs where wine may be drank free of duty, are the places where the greatest gambling takes place, and where broils arise in which the winner loses not only his gains but his life also." These circumstances induce me to think that, though most travellers would be pleased with Valentia for two or three days, yet few would be of Mr. Hoskins's opinion, that it "is a place of all others to linger at," or to agree with the proverb with which he terminates his chapter—viz., that "Valentia is so full of beauty and delight, that a Jew might there forget Jerusalem," unless, indeed, it be taken in the sense, that at Valentia, as elsewhere, present and material considerations would supersede with most Jews, as well as Christians, the thought of remote things and localities.

The cathedral—which internally has been little altered in form since the period of the Moorish domination, when it was the chief mosque of Valentia—its comparative simplicity and pointed gothic arches—convey a more pleasing and solemn impression than the elaborately stuccoed edifices erected in more recent times. It contains several good pictures, though none first-rate; the carving in walnut-tree at the choir deserves notice. The view from the Miguclete tower or belfry is delightful, including the whole extent of the Huerta, enclosed on three sides by mountains, open on

the other towards the sea, and comprising a great variety of vegetation of different hues, among which the bright green of the mulberry tree mostly predominates; and interspersed with villages, cottages, and convents now appropriated to other purposes. An occasional palm-tree adds greatly to the effect of the scene. The line of coast eastward, including Murviedro, is visible to a considerable distance; in the opposite direction, the salt-water lake of Albufera occupies a surface several miles in circumference; while immediately beneath lie the houses of the city, so thickly agglomerated that but few of the streets can be distinguished. The flat roofs, the absence of chimneys, and the number of pigeons, which are specially encouraged by the Valentians, present to the visitor from northern climes an appearance at once novel and pleasing, and the *ensemble* of the prospect can scarcely fail to leave an indelible impression on his mind.

Valentia possesses a general hospital, with 600 beds, for acute and chronic diseases. The wards are spacious and lofty, the beds being arranged along the walls. The lower part is inlaid with the *azulejos*, or blue and coloured tiles, for the manufactory of which Valentia is celebrated. Some of these designs represent saints, and are of considerable antiquity. There are separate clinical wards

containing cases for the instruction of pupils; as also separate wards for foundling infants, containing about 150 cradles; the average number of infants which the establishment has in charge amounts to about 500, the greater part of which are put out to nurse. Adjoining the hospital is a building for the reception of insane patients, the number of whom amounts to about 400, two-thirds being of the male sex. Several of the females are employed in knitting, spinning, &c.; the men appear to have no occupation, but walk about in the court-yard, or bask in the sun in the daytime. Except occasional baths, the patients seem to be subjected to no medical treatment, unless called for by the supervention of other disease. Some are isolated in cells; but the majority sleep in wards containing no other furniture than beds, which during the day are drawn up against the wall.

The usual costume for many of the lower classes throughout the province of Valentia, is a kind of kilt or wide drawers open at the knee, the legs being often bare, and the feet encased in sandals; a jacket or waistcoat with filigree buttons, a sash generally of a crimson colour, and the manta thrown over the shoulder. The costume of the women presents no very remarkable peculiarity. They generally wear a gay-coloured kerechief around the head. The men wear a round black hat of peculiar

form, the brim turned up all round, so as to form a receptacle for various objects, and serve as a substitute for pockets: In the country, children are frequently seen running about, even in winter, without any other covering than a cotton shirt extending to the knees.

As respects the climate—abstractedly considered, there is no doubt that Valentia would be preferable as a winter residence to some of the places resorted to by patients labouring under disease of the lungs and air passages, and that it would also suit very well several patients suffering from dyspeptic and other chronic ailments; but on account of the afore-mentioned drawbacks, it is doubtful whether the advantage that might be derived from the climate would not often be counteracted by the inconvenience attending a prolonged sojourn in a place deficient in English comforts and society, as also in exercise ground suitable for invalids, and in other respects not adapted for the reception of visitors. The air is light and invigorating, the skies clear and cloudless. Dr. Francis in his recent work gives the following details respecting its peculiarities:—"The normal condition of the climate is one of unusual dryness; but this is greatly modified by vast surfaces of evaporating water from the irrigation, that it becomes in the warm season humid. Even during winter, there is a degree of the same condition

of the air, unless when the land-winds are strong. The prevailing winds also counteract in some measure the dryness of the atmosphere which would otherwise result from the infrequency of rain. These are from the east, and having swept over a large extent of sea are always more or less charged with moisture. In winter they are soft and mild (for the waters of the Mediterranean have been found to be three or four degrees warmer than those of the Atlantic in the same latitude); in summer, cool and refreshing. The east winds of the Spanish coast possess a decided opposite character to those of Provence, Nice, and its more northern shores generally. The former are as essentially moist as the latter are dry and irritating. At Gibraltar and Tangiers, the moist character of this wind is so pronounced, that during its prevalence, articles of iron become speedily covered with rust, even indoors. The south winds, which are infrequent at Valencia, are moist; while the north, which occur from time to time, and the west (land-winds), in summer are invariably dry."

Rain falls (on an average of five years) on no more than thirty-eight days in the year, exclusive of that which may have fallen by night—mostly in autumn and spring. It rarely rains unless with an east wind. The mean annual winter temperature is 49·7, spring 60·7. The daily range is small, extending to an average of

8·7 only (Fahrenheit's thermometer). On referring to the meteorological tables in my work on the "Continent," it will be seen that the mean winter temperature of Valentia approximates nearest to that of Rome (48·90), Naples (48·50), and Nice (47·82). It is from four to five degrees higher than that of Provençe at Marseilles (45·50), and Montpellier (44·20); more than seven degrees higher than Pau (41·86), and only three degrees higher than Pisa; but it is considerably lower than either Malta (57·46), or Madeira (60·60). The difference between the mean spring temperature of these localities and that of Valentia will appear by the following statement:—Naples 58·50, Rome 57·65, Marseilles 57·56, Pisa 57·20, Nice 56·23, Malta 62·76, Madeira 62·36. The daily range at some of these places is much greater, that of Rome being 11; at others it is rather less: thus at Pau it is $7\frac{1}{2}$, at Penzance $6\frac{1}{2}$, at Nice $8\frac{1}{2}$.* Some are likewise more subject to high and cold winds, especially the inland localities. Not experiencing the influence of the warmer marine atmosphere, and being but indifferently protected from the north and east winds, their prejudicial effects are more strongly felt, from the frequent previous exposure of the body to the sun's rays.

* "Companion to the Continent; with Remarks on the Influence of Climate and Travelling." Adams, 57, Fleet Street.

A greater quantity of rain falls in every part of Italy than in the south and south-eastern coast of Spain. The driest part of the south of Europe (Spain excluded) is Provence. Thus, at Marseilles, the number of days on which rain falls in the year amounts, on an average, to only 55, at Montpelier to 80, while at Madeira it is 70, at Nice 60, and at Naples about 90—the amount in winter and spring at Marseilles being only 3·72 and 2·45 cubic inches, the greater part falling in autumn. At Nice it is 7·30, and 6·44 cubic inches at these seasons; whereas at Rome, and especially at Madeira, it is much more considerable, being 9·49 and 6·29 in the former place, and 11·40 in winter and 5·77 in spring at Madeira. The great amount of dew which falls at night in some places must also be taken into account in estimating the humidity of a locality. Thus, at Nice this quantity is so considerable as to compensate for the comparative deficiency of rain as diffused throughout the seasons, and maintains a continual verdure with luxuriant vegetation at all times of the year.

These comparisons between the peculiarities of the climates of other places with those of Valentia, are likewise to a great degree applicable to other places along this coast, in which the same general character prevails, modified by local circumstances hereafter to be specified. After considering those of Malaga, I shall state

the class of cases which seem to me most likely to be benefited by the climate. The inhabitants of this part of Spain are however by no means exempt from severe affections of the respiratory apparatus, which some have supposed to be the ease from the mildness of the winter temperature. This circumstance, indeed, sometimes predisposes to disease, by the neglect of precaution which it frequently entails. Thus, consumption is not uncommon in the south of Spain, any more than in some parts of Italy frequented by invalids; though, as I have endeavoured to prove in another work, it does not there arise from the same causes as in Great Britain and other cold and humid climates; but that it is rather superinduced by causes of an accidental or local nature, or by certain depressing influences which are almost exclusively restricted to the lower classes of the population.* This is confirmed by what Dr. Battles, the chief physician of the hospital of Valencia (who speaks English), stated to Dr. Francis, and repeated to me—viz.: “The relaxed state of the skin during a large portion of the year favours the occurrence of catarrhs, which are common in the summer, and frequently terminate, when neglected, in consumption, which prevails for the most part among the poor. The Valentians, after the skin has been

* See “Nice and its Climate.” Hope & Co., London; Galignani, Paris; Visconti, Nice.

perspiring freely throughout the day, sit out at night in their baleonies, or upon the stone-benches of the public walks, whilst the air is cooled by the descending moisture ; and we are led to remark upon its comparative frequency under these circumstances. Dr. Battles assured me that a perceptible increase in the number of cases of phthisis had taken place since the formation of the fashionable garden, the Glorietta, which is much resorted to on summer nights.”*

The following remarks by this author likewise corroborate those which I made in the appended observations to my work on the “Continent,” respecting the prevalence of consumption among the British troops at Malta, as also among the natives, not being attributable to the climatic influence of the locality, in opposition to the opinion advocated by some writers. “I was told at Gibraltar by an officer high in command there, how the mortality from pulmonary diseases was to be accounted for at that station. The soldiers, after drinking and amusing themselves in the town, which is warm and sheltered, hasten, when the retreat is sounded after nightfall, to their barracks, which are situated on the higher and more airy parts of the rock. They come up heated, and there remain at rest, and undress in an atmosphere con-

* “Change of Climate.”

siderably cooler than that in which their exertion had just been made. The peculiar nature of a soldier's life is but little favourable, when compared with that of a civilian, to the enjoyment of any exemption from chest diseases, which a warm climate may be calculated to afford."

CHAPTER II.

Route to Alicante by Xativa—Alicante and its climate
—Elche—Murcia—Carthagená—Almería.

THE railroad in progress of construction to Xativa is completed as far as Alcira—a distance of eighteen miles from Valentia—intersecting the fertile plain and skirting the lake of Albufera. At Alcira, diligences await the arrival of the train to convey passengers to Xativa and Alcoy, which is within a ten hours' ride from Alicante; and travellers whose state of health would admit of it might proceed by this route, and through Murcia to Carthagená, there to resume the steam navigation, and thus have an opportunity of viewing one of the most interesting parts of the country. With the exception of the portion between Alcoy and Alicante (between which there is a public tartana, or covered cart), there is diligence communica-

tion the whole way; and though the road is in some parts bad, it is, on the whole, passable. This portion, which presents no peculiar features of interest to counterbalance the inconveniences, had better be avoided by invalids and ladies, by steaming from Valentia to Alicante. The country between Alcira and Xativa is pretty, and interspersed with palm-trees, though but little of it can be seen on account of the road being mostly enclosed between high walls. The countenances of the male portion of the population in the villages are anything but prepossessing, some of them being of very sinister aspect, and the "shocking bad hats" worn by most of them adds to their unfavourable appearance.

Xativa, or San Felipe, containing 15,000 inhabitants, is situate at the extremity of a fertile and agreeably-diversified plain, at the base of a range of hills. It was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Moors, and for some period after the conquest. Its castle was the scene of several historical incidents referred to in the Handbook. "The ruins will be viewed with interest, and the view is splendid, either from the castle itself or from the hermitages of Santa Anna and La Murta, placed on the acclivities of the hill. The fertile plain is green as the sea, and is whitened with quintas sparkling like sails. To the right is the lake of Albufera and the blue Mediterranean.

Valentia glitters in the middle distance, backed by the towers of Murviedro."

Xativa possesses a tolerable posada, but in the town itself there is little of interest. Nearly eight hours are required to reach Alcoy: the first hour of the drive is agreeable; the rest of the journey is passed in traversing an arid, undulating country, and the Sierra de Mariola, whence the road descends to the plain, in which lies Concentina, surrounded by bleak mountains.

Alcoy is an industrious commercial town, of 20,000 inhabitants, and contains several woollen and paper manufactories. It is built on the acclivity of a hill, several of the houses overhanging a ravine on the northern side; and presents a picturesque appearance seen from a distance. There is a tolerable posada. The public tartana sets off every morning for Alicante, arriving in the evening. As the road was said to be very rough, I preferred riding across the hills (which is accomplished in less time), and was accordingly supplied with a mule by the ordinario, who was forwarding some bales of goods to Alicante.

On ascending the sierra behind Alcoy, the view of the plain and mountains is striking. The route, passing across a sterile mountain range, presents little to attract attention; that which makes a detour of about two leagues, by the Pantana di Tibi, is much

more interesting. This is a magnificent dyke, 150 feet high, in a beautiful situation, damming up the waters of the Tibi—a mountain stream or torrent—which by this means are collected into reservoirs, and serve to irrigate the Huerta of Alicante. After passing the col, or ridge, of the sierra, a fine prospect is presented of wild scenery; comprising mountains grouped in various picturesque forms, with the sea in the distance, and the hill on which stands the castle of Alicante. A stony descent conducts to Xihona—a town of about 4,000 inhabitants—with signs of fertility and cultivation around, which offer a pleasing contrast to the general aridity of the country through which the road afterwards passes.

Alicante lies on the shore of an extensive bay, enclosed on all sides but the south by hills, and between two rocky eminences. The highest, on the eastern side, is crowned by the old Moorish castle; that on the west, by a comparatively modern fort. The principal street (Calle de la Reina), having in its centre a promenade (Alameda) planted with trees and furnished with seats, extends southwards from the entrance towards the port, and terminates in the Plaza de la Constitucion, which contains the casino, and is connected by a broad street, passing westward, with the Plaza del Mar, where stands the palace of the Ayuntamiento, which, with its two towers, is

the only striking edifice in the town. From this square the gate of the same name opens out upon the mole, at the extremity of which is a lighthouse, which can be seen from a distance of thirty miles. Parallel with the beach, a rough raised walk extends from east to west, on a line with a row of indifferent houses. The port, or rather roadstead, contains but little shipping; the commerce of Alicante having greatly fallen off of late years, though its revival is anticipated when the railroad to Madrid, about to be commenced, is completed. Captain Barrie, the British consul—whose obliging attentions are acknowledged by all those of his countrymen visiting Alicante—and the families of three or four merchants, are the sole English residents, as there is but little inducement for a protracted sojourn. The town affords but indifferent accommodation; the surrounding country, with the exception of the Huerta to the west, is parched up and depopulated; there is no society or means of recreation; the roads in the neighbourhood are thick laid with dust, from the absence of rain, which converts what would otherwise be a fertile and thriving country into a desert. The lands are cultivated; but, on account of the drought, it is only once in every two or three years that they yield any compensating produce. The finest weather, in the opinion of the natives, is when it rains heavily. Those

making a short stay will find tolerable accommodation at the chief hotel (Vapor), now situate at the entrance of the town.

The winter climate is mild and equable. The atmosphere is not frequently agitated by high winds, but its extreme dryness would render it little suitable for the majority of invalids, though to some this might prove an advantage, as in cases of humid asthma or bronchial affections, attended with copious expectoration, scrofulous complaints in individuals of a torpid, lymphatic habit. Pulmonary consumption not unfrequently occurs among the natives, owing to accidental exposure to cold winds when the body is heated, and to the other causes already referred to.

A diligence runs to Mureia in eleven hours. The three first are taken up in traversing the desert plain to Elehe, which, surrounded by myriads of lofty palm-trees, affords ample compensation for the dreariness of the drive, and presents to the European traveller an appearance as novel as enchanting. "There is but one Elche in Europe," says Mr. Ford; and the aspect of the town itself, with its low flat-roofed houses and narrow streets, is eminently oriental. The population amounts to 18,000, and has a decidedly Arab cast of features and complexion. The men wear throughout the year drawers made wide and open at the knee,

leaving the legs bare, and sandals ; their upper clothing consisting of a shirt, bound round the waist with a sash, and a vest, over which is occasionally worn a manta or blanket. The costume of the females presents no striking peculiarity. From the appearance of the various picturesque groups in the fruit-market, the traveller might well fancy himself in an eastern town. The church St. Maria was the mosque during the occupation of the Moors. Its interior is striking, and contrasts pleasingly with the excess of carving and stucco-work by which so many of the Spanish churches are overlaid. The view from the bridge crossing the ravine would offer a fine subject for the painter, the houses and palms being thickly clustered on either side.

On quitting Elche, the desert country is again entered, and extends, with little variation to the neighbourhood of Orihuela, except here and there a small town or village with a large church. These places look from a distance like houses which have been destroyed by a conflagration. On approaching, however, it is seen that the apparent ruins are habitations of Moorish construction, and have since undergone but little if any alteration. The country around Orihuela is comparatively fertile, being watered by the Segura. This town, formerly a place of considerable importance, and still containing 20,000 inhabitants, is situate

at the base of a rocky hill, crowned by an extensive castle. It possesses a cathedral and three or four large churches, which, however, contain nothing remarkable. The aspect of the town and its inhabitants is still very oriental; which is lost on quitting the kingdom of Valentia and entering that of Murcia, a few miles further on. The low, stone, Arab-looking dwellings give place to thatched cottages with mud walls; fertility succeeds to drought; the oleander, the prickly pear, and other edible productions abound, and the population presents less appearance of poverty. The road to the city, traversing an extensive plain, is, however, but indifferent; the only object particularly calculated to attract attention being the Monte Agudo, a peaked isolated hill, with a castle on its summit, to the right.

Murcia, though interesting in its general aspect, is not a place which offers any inducement to strangers to prolong their stay in beyond a day or two. Except the cathedral—the interior of which is fine, of the Gothic order, not overcharged with ornaments, and containing several objects of interest—there is but little in the way of sights. The view from the tower over the Huerta—its palms, cypress, and mulberry trees, encircled by a chain of mountains, with Orihuela in the distance, Monte Agudo rising prominently in the centre of the plain, and the city with its flat-roofed houses,

suburbs, and promenades—is scarcely inferior to that from the cathedral of Valentia.

The streets of Murcia are narrow, the principal ones being scarcely passable for carriages, of which, however, there are but a few private ones in the town. The shops offer but little attraction to strangers who are accustomed to the brilliant display of large capitals. The promenades are, however, delightful; the Glorietta, near the archbishop's palace, planted with a profusion of choice flowers and odoriferous shrubs, extends for some distance along the bank of the river; of which, however, the water is drained off (sangrado) some distance higher up for the irrigation of the Huerta. The other promenades are the Arenal, or "Strand," along the river, and the Carmen, shaded by willows, in a suburb across the river, close to the convent of the same name. In the centre stands a monument to Count Florida Blanca, a native of the province, who, from a low station, raised himself by his talents to be Prime Minister under Charles III., and effected many improvements. The Murcians are with reason proud of the only great man their country ever produced. "Murcia," says Mr. Ford, "lying in an out-of-the-way corner, is considered by Spaniards to be the Bœotia of the south. Few men in any wise illustrious have been produced by this Dunciad province. The lower classes, chiefly agricultural, are alternately sluggish and

laborious. Their physiognomy is African, and many have migrated latterly to Algeria. Superstitious, litigious, and revengeful, they remark of themselves and province, that the earth and climate are good, but all between them is bad."

Living is cheap at Murcia, and the winter climate partakes of the general character of the district. There is no foreign population, and the inhabitants associate but little with each other. There is a theatre and a good casino, but little else in the way of resource. Silk is the staple commodity, and the mantas manufactured here of various colours are held in high estimation. A French hotel has lately been established. A diligence runs daily to Carthagená in about five hours.

This road, the best in Spain, passes through the plain to the ridge of mountains by which it is bounded on the south, and crosses by the rocky pass (which, however, is at no great elevation), termed the Puerta de las Cadenas, whence it descends to the barren tract, at the extremity of which lies Carthagená. This town, encircled by walls and fortifications, consists mainly of a long street, the Calle Mayor, terminating in the Plaza de la Constitucion, with short parallel and divergent streets, and presents but little to attract the attention of strangers. The arsenal, one of the finest in Spain, is now in a state of great neglect. There is a casino, and a good hotel,

(Cuatro Naciones), where persons landing from or awaiting the departure of the steamers will find tolerable accommodation. The Plaza de la Constitucion is immediately contiguous to the port, which is one of the most spacious and best protected of the Mediterranean. Carthagená was formerly a place of great importance, but has much declined within the last century. Of late, however, the mining operations in its vicinity have imparted an impetus to its commerce, and many vessels arrive from England, laden with coal to be employed for this purpose. The ore obtained from the mines is copper and silver-lead of good quality. They are said to be very productive.

About twenty-four hours' steaming is required to reach Málaga from Carthagená. The dark rocky hills along the coast, devoid of vegetation, though rich in mineral produce, present an uninteresting appearance. The steamers usually remain during the day at Almería, the headquarters of the mining district, and leave again in the evening, arriving at Málaga on the next morning. Almería, though a town of considerable size, has no special attractions to detain the traveller. The eminence at the base of which it lies is crowned by a Moorish castle, the greater part of which is in ruins. Along the shore are seen the various smelting furnaces. There is a large Plaza de la Consti-

tucion, but no good streets, and no regular Fonda. Strangers may, however, be accommodated with dinners and lodgings if required at one or other of the Casas di Pupillos—a species of boarding-house, or second-rate house of entertainment, common to all the large towns in Spain. Almeria possesses its Glorietta and Paseo outside the walls, and is the residence of an English consul. Many of the inhabitants have enriched themselves by the mines, though it is seldom that much of the product finds its way to persons living in other countries, who have been induced to invest money in these speculations. There is no diligence communication with Granada. A galera performs the journey once or twice a week—in three days. The road is bad and uninteresting.

CHAPTER III.

Sketch of Malaga.

MALAGA looks well from the water. A range of houses extends along a spacious quay to the rocky hill, crowned by its castle, by which it is bounded on the east. A large building, the custom-house, formerly the exchange, at the base of the hill; the immense mass of the cathedral standing out prominently from among the houses; the tall chimneys of the manufactories established a few years ago, a short distance westward; and the semicircle of mountains by which the plain is enclosed on all sides but towards the sea, are the objects which will more particularly fix the attention.

On landing, the stranger traverses an irregular plaza (Marina), and finds himself on the Alameda—a broad walk about a quarter of a mile long, with statues, fountains, and seats, bordered with trees, having a road and houses on either side, and terminating at the bed of the

river, which, except after heavy rains, is dry, and serves as a viaduct. Beyond this are the suburbs of La Perche and Trinidad, which are connected with the opposite bank by means of a wooden bridge for foot-passengers. Two short broad streets diverge from the Alameda, the Calle del Mar to the right, at the corners of which are the two hotels—the Alameda and the recently-opened Victoria. This leads into the town. On the opposite side is the Calle Hermosa, leading towards the sea. At the upper part of the Alameda is the Calle St. Fernando. All the best private houses are on the Alameda, which has been reclaimed from the sea, having been under water in the time of the Moors. The old town is connected with the more modern portion by the Calle Nueva, a narrow street of shops continuous with the Calle del Mar, and leading to the Plaza de la Constitucion, one side of which is occupied by the Hotel de Ville, the others being formed by houses of irregular architecture and various size, the lower portion consisting of shops. On one side of the plaza is a passage named after the millionaire Heredia. A street on the right (Sta. Maria) leads to the cathedral, another to the left (Compania) terminates in the Puerta Nueva, on the bank of the river's bed, where is held the fruit and flower market. Another principal street (Granada) passes through the town along the base of the castle-hill, and ends

at the Plaza del Riego, in the centre of which stands an obelisk, erected to the memory of the victims shot by order of Moreno, among whom will be remarked the name of Mr. Boyd. Parallel with the Calle Granada is the Calle de Torrijos, extending from the fruit market, and likewise terminating in the Plaza Riego. In this same direction (Calle de la Commedia) are the two theatres—the Principal, for dramas, and the Lirico, where Italian operas are frequently given, though the corps dramatique would scarcely satisfy those accustomed to metropolitan operative entertainments.

The streets are clean, and in the old town narrow; the houses are low, and painted, or whitewashed, with green balconies, verandahs, and alcoves, not unfrequently furnished with flowers and shrubs, and presenting a pleasing appearance. There are many good shops; woollen and cotton goods being abundantly displayed—the confectioners and barbers appear likewise to be much in request. Over the doors of these latter will frequently be seen the painted sign of an arm or leg, with a stream of blood freely flowing, which, together with the numerous depositories for leeches, sufficiently indicate that the sangrado system of treating disease is still the predominating one in Spain.

Continuous with the quay eastward is the road leading to Velez Malaga, the first part of

which is bordered with trees; and turning off to the mole is the usual, and indeed, except the Alameda, the only promenade. At the extremity of the mole is a lighthouse of considerable altitude. From the summit may be obtained a good view of the town, its environs, and several miles of coast scenery. The port is spacious and commodious; and next to Barcelona and Cadiz, is the most important in Spain. In a commercial point of view, Malaga is even superior to the last named, on account of the considerable exportation of figs, raisins, and wine, to all parts of the world.

There are but few objects of interest to tourists at Malaga. The cathedral is one of the largest in Spain; its interior is imposing notwithstanding the abundance of stucco-work, and plaster figures large as life, illustrative of passages of Scripture history. From the summit may be enjoyed the best view of the town, port, and adjacent country, bounded by the chain of mountains, with the convents of Victoria and Los Angeles occupying conspicuous positions on the lower acclivities. The other churches possess little worthy of notice, nor are there any pictures or works of art calculated to engage the attention of travellers. Malaga, as the author of the Handbook observes, is "more renowned for wine and fruit, than literature or fine arts. Taste is here confined to raisins and

sweet wine.” The chief manufactory, besides the cotton and iron-works lately introduced (and which are said to be in a flourishing condition), is that of the small terra-cotta figures, illustrative of Spanish manners in low life—muleteers, contrabandists, water-carriers, bull-fighters, &c.—which being coloured according to the appropriate costumes, form pretty drawing-room ornaments. Malaga, like most other Spanish towns of any consequence, possesses its Plaza de Toros; the bull-fights are, however, very inferior to those of Madrid or Seville.

About half a mile along the Velez Malaga road, on an eminence, is the Protestant cemetery, formed by the exertions of the late British consul, Mr. Mark, tastily laid out and planted with cypress and other trees, cactus and flowering shrubs. It contains several handsome monuments, the most conspicuous among them being that erected to the memory of the originator.

Malaga is of high antiquity, and was so much in favour with the Moors, that one of their writers describes it as a paradise on earth. Trees were then more abundant, there was water in the river, and the country, doubtless, presented a very different aspect to what it does at present. It could scarcely at the present time be considered as a *sejour d'agrément*, though, in a commercial point of view, it is probably the most flourishing city in Spain. The population

amounts to near 90,000, and there is very little apparent distress as compared with other places. There are a few Hidalgo families, who keep themselves apart from the mereantile class, though several among this class are persons of considerable information, and English is pretty generally spoken by the younger members. Two or three balls are given in the course of the winter by the leading merchants, otherwise there is but little society; the ladies associate almost exclusively with those of their own family, and the men with each other on the promenade, or at the club to play cards, or talk over the topics of the day while smoking their cigarettes. There is a good deal of personal beauty among the female portion of the community, and the majority are good-looking. The manners of the ladies are pleasing, and they have the reputation of being better mothers, and less addicted to gaiety and display, than those of most Spanish towns. The lower class are generally decorous in their behaviour, though a certain proportion of them are addicted to intemperance; and when excited, quarrels terminating with a stab are no unfrequent occurrence. On these occasions, when death ensues, but little notice is taken of the matter by the authorities, unless there be aggravating circumstances, especially if the deed be committed during the prevalence of the wind from a certain quarter, which pro-

duces great exeitation, and for which allowanee is always made.

As respects aecommodation for visitors, Malaga is still greatly deficient. Until last year there was only one large hotel, with Masterman's and two or three smaller houses ; and several persons who came from England with the intention of remaining in former winters, were induced, on this aceount and from the absenee of resources for reereation or oeeupation, to go elsewhere. There is a easino, where two or three English papers are receeived, and to which men may resort ; but there is no library nor reading room, though one is eontemplated—no shady or seeluded walks for invalids, the only trees about the town being those on the Alameda, and on the road to the mole. There are no furnished lodgings to be obtained. Unfurnished houses are proeurable, though not in the best situations, which are occupied by the residents, who, not being under the necessity, are but little disposed to let their houses to strangers. Added to these drawbaeks, the roads, exept the one to Velez Malaga, are bad, and the immediate environs possess but little attraaction. Carriages have to be sent for from a voiturier's, there being none plying in the streets. The usual mode of taking passive exereise is on horsebaek or on donkeys ; and within a distanee of four or five miles, aseending the bed of the river towards the

mountains, there is some pleasing country, as also near Torre Molinos, about five miles westward on the coast, where visitors may be lodged, but which is not calculated for the winter residence of invalids, though it may be preferable to Malaga itself in the warmer months."

Besides the hotels already mentioned, there are the Oriente on the Alameda, which has a few good apartments, but the table d'hôte is composed for the most part of commercial travellers and other visitors of this class; the Union, a small house in one of the divergent streets; and several Casas di Papillos, or boarding houses, at the rate of from five to seven pesetas a day, mostly resorted to by Spaniards. The principal are the Hotel d'Europe, overlooking the port, and Romagnuoli's. Fireplaces, stoves, and consequently chimneys, are almost unknown at Malaga. It is seldom that a fire is required in houses which have a sunny aspect, even in the evening; though during the prevalence of bad or windy weather it would certainly be desirable—on account of invalids, who are sensitive to the difference of temperature between the middle of the day and the evening—that this desideratum were supplied. A *brazero* with live charcoal is sometimes introduced into large rooms; but the inhalation of an atmosphere thus impregnated would be likely to prove prejudicial to many invalids.

There is some little quiet society among the

visitors themselves; and Mr. Mark the consul, occasionally holds receptions at his house, where also a large room is fitted up for the church service, which is performed by the Rev. Mr. Brereton, who went to Malaga for an asthmatic complaint about four years ago, and derived so much advantage from his sojourn that he has been induced to remain ever since. The chapel can however accommodate only a limited number (about 100), and if the families who left England for Malaga, but who were detained at Gibraltar on account of the restrictive quarantine regulations established at the Spanish ports—had arrived, some larger *locale* would have been indispensable. It is in contemplation to erect a church, if permission could be obtained from the authorities.

Dr. Shortliff, an English physician, has resided at Malaga several years, and has more practice among the Spaniards than any of the native practitioners; among whom may be mentioned Dr. Giraldés, who speaks English; and Dr. Martinez-y-Montes, physician to the military hospital. There is a pharmacy where ordinary prescriptions are tolerably well prepared. The markets are well supplied with fish, butcher's meat, poultry, and vegetables. The surrounding country produces grapes (the celebrated raisins), figs, oranges, lemons, almonds, olives, &c. A great variety of flowers is met with in the valleys, watered by the mountain streams; the

prickly pear likewise grows abundantly in the environs, and on the acclivities of the Castle-hill.

There are public conveyances to Velez Malaga, about four hours' drive along the coast westward, and to Granada—the courier and a diligence; the former requiring 12, and the latter 18 hours: the journey from Granada to Madrid requires 48 hours. A diligence likewise runs to Coin in the Ronda direction; though the direct route taken by the ordinario, and by travellers, is by the Baths of Caratracca, to which some of the inhabitants resort in the summer season, but which are greatly deficient in accommodation.

Malaga possesses several charitable institutions, including a general hospital. This building was originally a convent, and is but ill-adapted to its present purpose; the wards being little else than long cheerless corridors, with small windows, receiving but little of the sun's influence, and not artificially warmed in winter. All the patients, and even convalescents remain in bed throughout the day. There is no garden or exercise ground, and they are not suffered to walk about the wards. The number of beds amounts to 160, two-thirds of which are occupied with surgical cases, for the most part chronic—as ulcers, diseases of the eyes, and cancerous affections, which are very prevalent, as are also syphilitic diseases, which are usually treated by mercury in small doses.

Operations are not of very frequent occurrence. Stone is not uncommon in the town and neighbourhood; it is removed by lithotomy, lithotripsy not having been performed in this part. From several specimens shown me by Dr. Shortliff, it seems that the mulberry variety exists in an unusually large proportion, as compared with other localities. Among the patients are generally some who have received stabs from the knife. Rheumatism, gastric and typhoid fevers, and catarrhal affections, are the diseases most frequently under treatment in the medical wards.

Malaga has a south-eastern aspect. The houses on the sunny side of the Alameda look directly south. The mountains by which the small plain is enclosed, rise to the height of 3,000 feet, at a distance of four or five miles. On the lower acclivities the vine is cultivated. On the eastern side, the town is protected, as already mentioned, by the Castle-hill, whence a range of hills extends along the shore. It is comparatively open to the west. At one part of the mountain-chain to the north-west, there is a considerable break or depression, admitting cold winds, which occasionally blow with force; and like the mistral of Provence, oblige invalids to remain within doors. The wind from this quarter is however much less violent than the mistral, which acquires strength by its descent along the valley of the Rhone, which forms a sort of gully.

CHAPTER IV

Climate of Malaga.

THE general mildness and equability of the climate do not appear to have been over-estimated; the sky is clear, and the air is light and pure, and somewhat exciting; cerebral diseases, paralysis, and nervous affections are not an uncommon consequence. The author of the Handbook says, with reference to the climate—"Invalids, and especially those whose lungs are affected, will find the climate of Malaga superior to anything in Italy or Spain. Winter is quite unknown. Open to the south and sea, the city is sheltered from the north and east by the mountains. Well may the poet sing—

“Malaga la hechiera,
La del eternal primavera,
La que baña dulce el mar,
Entre jasmin y azabar!”

Dr. Francis observes that “the climate

holds an intermediate position between the oppressive and subduing influence of Madeira and Rome, and the stimulating bracing character of Nice; being moist compared with the latter, dry compared with the former."

The mean winter temperature is 55·41, six warmer than Rome, seven than Nice, eight than Pisa, thirteen than Pau, fifteen than London. It is, however, six degrees colder than Madeira, four than Cairo, three than Malta. The mean temperature of spring is 62·55, being identical with Malta and Madeira, but five degrees warmer than Rome or Pisa, and eight than Pau.

The mean annual range is 49, many degrees less than any other place on the Continent; that at Pau being 68; at Rome, 62; Nice, 60: the range of Madeira, however, is only 31. The mean daily range amounts to 4·1 only, and in this respect the climate is superior to any that has been noticed; the daily range of Madeira being $9\frac{1}{2}$; of Rome, 10; of Nice, 9.

"The mean difference between the temperature of successive winter months is 2·16. The climate is but little changeable from day to day. Rain is of rare occurrence, falling approximatively on forty days in the year. It rains sixteen days in the year, the rest at night, mostly in May. Nevertheless, owing to other causes, the air is charged with moisture.

"The protecting chain of mountains is incomplete in one portion—the north-west—where

the river enters the plain. From this quarter the wind *Terral* does occasionally blow. It is dry and stimulating, and lowers the temperature, and is often accompanied with dust. In ordinary winters its occurrence is comparatively rare."

The writer of a *brochure* on the chapel and cemetery, has appended a few notes on the climate, extracted from the journals of several invalids; and thus sums up its advantages:—"The characteristics of the climate of Malaga are—first, the great dryness of the air, and the trifling fall of rain; secondly, the high winter temperature; thirdly, the absence of wind and storms; and fourthly, the prevalence of bright and clear weather.

"I.—It is impossible to be long in Malaga without remarking the dry and bracing character of the air. The effects of rain are visible for a very short time; and sponges, towels, &c., which have been left wet, are very soon completely dry from the effects of the rapid evaporation. The number of days on which rain fell during the winters of 1849-50, and 1850-51, was extremely small. The following table will show, first, the number of *wet* days or nights—designating under that term, days or nights when rain fell for several hours; secondly, the number of partially wet days; and thirdly, days on which there was a shower, or even a few drops of rain:—

RAIN TABLE.

1849-50.					1850-51.				
Total on which rain fell.					Total on which rain fell.				
Wet.					Wet.				
Partially wet.					Partially wet.				
Slight rain.					Slight rain.				
1849.—November....	0	0	0	0	1850.—November....	3	0	1	2
December.....	6	0	4	2	December.....	3	0	0	5
1850.—January.....	6	1	2	3	1851.—January.....	3	2	3	3
February.....	0	0	0	0	February.....	10	4	3	3
March.....	17	2	6	9	March.....	9	3	5	1
April to 22d..	3	0	1	2					
Totals.....	32	3	13	16		35	9	12	14

TABLE I.

TABLE II.

	Mean Temperature at			Highest Temperature at			Lowest Temperature at			Mean Tempe- rature at 9 A.M.
	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	
JANUARY.										
Mean of former years.	51	58	53	58	63	59	46	52	50	54
1849	53	57	53	59	62	57	50	53	44	
1850	54	58	53	60	64	58	52	56	52	
FEBRUARY.										
Mean of former years.	52	58	53	61	64	62	44	52	46	55
1849	54	57	54	60	64	61	46	52	44	
1850	55	57	55	62	65	61	53	53	50	
MARCH.										
Mean of former years.	58	61	59	63	66	65	56	58	57	59
1849	57	60	59	64	68	65	54	57	53	
1850	57	60	58	63	67	66	55	57	56	
APRIL.										
Mean of former years.	60	63	61	63	67	64	58	59	58	62
1849	61	64	60	66	70	67	58	58	57	
1850	60	64	61	64	68	66	57	58	58	
MAY.										
Mean of former years.	63	66	64	70	76	70	59	61	61	66
1849	66	69	64	72	76	70	69	68	61	
1850	65	67	64	71	77	72	62	67	61	
JUNE.										
Mean of former years.	71	75	71	76	81	77	68	71	69	74
1849	72	78	73	76	79	78	71	71	70	
1850	73	76	74	79	81	79	70	71	69	
JULY.										
Mean of former years.	75	78	75	80	84	80	74	76	73	77
1849	76	79	76	80	85	79	75	77	73	
1850	76	79	77	82	84	80	74	78	73	
AUGUST.										
Mean of former years.	77	80	78	79	86	80	74	76	75	78
1849	77	79	76	80	86	81	74	78	75	
1850	77	79	77	80	84	80	75	78	76	
SEPTEMBER.										
Mean of former years.	70	74	71	77	84	78	68	72	71	73
1849	72	76	73	79	84	77	69	75	69	
1850	73	76	73	77	80	77	71	74	73	
OCTOBER.										
Mean of former years.	62	67	63	67	68	67	63	65	64	66
1849	66	70	67	74	76	64	60	63	60	
1850	68	71	71	75	78	76	58	63	58	
NOVEMBER.										
Mean of former years.	59	62	59	65	68	65	54	56	53	59
1849	59	62	59	66	67	65	48	54	46	
1850	60	64	60	65	68	65	46	50	49	
DECEMBER.										
Mean of former years.	54	59	56	62	65	63	48	50	48	55
1849	54	58	55	61	64	63	44	52	46	
1850	55	59	55	60	63	60	51	55	53	

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE TEMPERATURE IN AN AVERAGE BEDROOM
WITHOUT FIRE.

1849-50.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
At 8 A.M.....	64·3	61	58·5	63	62·8
At 12, windows open...	66·1	62·4	60·5	64·8	64·3
At 10 P.M.....	65·8	62	60·3	64·5	63·8
Highest at any of those hours.....	70	69	66	66	66
Lowest during the day..	63	52	54	62	62
Greatest range at 10 P.M.	4	15	11	3	3

“The lowest temperature actually *observed* by any one between the hours of 8 A.M. and 10 P.M. in the winters 1849-50, and 1850-51, was 41° Fahr. on the 26th December, 1849.

“The *absolute minimum* by a self-registering thermometer in the winter 1850-51, was 40° on December 21, 1850. The *monthly minima* for the winter 1850-51 were as follows:—December 47°, January 46°, February 47°, March 50°.

“III.—The air is generally mild and tranquil; and although the Terral or north wind is sometimes cold and unpleasant, yet it is rarely violent, and storms are of very rare occurrence. The remarkable steadiness of the barometer and its small range will confirm this remark. During the winter of 1850-51, the mean from November 27th to March 7th was 30 inches, and the range from 29·2 to 30·4 inches.

“IV.—Constant sunshine seems to be a characteristic of Malaga. A day on which the sun does not shine at all is very unusual, especially in November, December, and January. In

February and March the air is less dry, and a few cloudy and overcast days generally occur; but even of these days, a portion is frequently bright and clear. There are not, during the whole year, more than ten days on which rain would prevent an invalid from taking exercise; indeed, in the whole of 1850 there were only seven days that could be termed *wet*.

“It is the extreme dryness of the air that seems to be the most remarked feature in the climate of Malaga; and it is this which renders it for many invalids much superior to Madeira, which, although warmer by some degrees in the middle of winter, is very damp and relaxing. In Malaga there are occasionally days in which the air may be found to be too dry and sometimes keen; but on an average, invalids might always enjoy out-of-door exercise on six days out of seven.

“It is worth noting, also—first, that, of a considerable number of mechanics and engineers who have been brought out to work in the various factories, and have now been residing with their families for some years in the place, the deaths have been remarkably few, and they all express themselves as having much benefited in their health by the climate; and, secondly, that, of between forty and fifty invalids who have passed the last and the preceding winters in the place, a considerable portion have been restored to health, and all have been benefited

by the climate. Amongst these there has been only one death—and this of a person advanced in years.”

The following details are given in the more recent work of Dr. Martinez-y-Montes:—

“Mean temperature of the year, deduced from the observation of nine successive years, and of each of the autumn and winter months.

“Mean annual, 19·14 (centigrade thermometer).

MEAN OF EACH MONTH.

January	.	.	.	.	11·73
February	.	.	.	.	12·76
March	.	.	.	.	14·86
April	.	.	.	.	17·61
October	.	.	.	.	19·86
November	.	.	.	.	16·36
December	.	.	.	.	12·63

January is, as elsewhere, the coldest month. There is no great difference between the maximum and minimum of temperature. In winter there is only three degrees' difference between the highest and lowest temperature—viz., that which separates 11 of January from 14 of March. In spring there is six degrees'—viz., that which separates April (17·1) from June (23). In the autumn months the difference is much greater; since from 19·86, which is that of October, the temperature descends to 16·36 in November, and as low as 12·63 in December.

The mean of winter is 13·12; spring, 20·38; summer, 26·88; autumn, 16·28.

The winds which are most frequently observed in Malaga are the following, in the order of their rotation: east, south-east; south, south-west; west; north-east, and north-north-east. The east is termed Levante. The south-west, coming from the Straits of Gibraltar, when strong, is the precursor of storms or rains, which is often the case in winter; it is then termed Vendebal: when light and agreeable by its freshness, as in summer, Leveche. The west is called Ponente. The north-west and north—land winds—are termed Terral, though the former differs notably from the latter.

The relative frequency of the predominating winds is represented by the higher number in the following proportion: the Levante, 988; then follows the Terral, represented by 858; to this succeeds the Ponente, 779; then the south-west, 714; next to which is the south-east, 519; the north-east, 443; and the south, 429.

From its position on the sea, Malaga is fully exposed to the influence of the east-south-east, south, and south-west winds, which blow upon the city without impediment. On the contrary, the other four—viz., west, north-west, north, and north-east—first strike against the mountain barrier. Nevertheless, these same are neither

equal in their frequency and violence, on account of peculiar topographical causes. On the one hand, the Ponente is crossed by mountains less elevated in one part than in others; and the other, passing over two leagues of the plain, or vega, becomes modified in its qualities. The north is of less frequent occurrence, and is less severely felt, on account of the altitude of the mountains in that direction. The north-east is more frequent; for although Malaga is protected on this side by mountains, they are not high, and their acclivities form valleys which allow free access to the wind. The north-west, or Terral, sometimes blows with violence through the breach in the mountain-chain called *Boca del Asno*, down the bed of the river upon the plain.

In spring and summer, the east and south-east winds principally prevail; whereas, in autumn, and part of winter the west and north-west are most frequent. In summer, the winds, coming from the direction of the sea, bring with them humidity; whereas, those of winter, proceeding from the interior, occasion dryness of the air, and restore its lost transparency.

The east comes from the sea, charged with humidity; which, though tempering the heat in summer, is nevertheless cold in winter, and inconvenient more on account of this circumstance than from its violence. Though it sometimes blows strongly, the south-east is always

stronger than the former, especially in coldness and humidity, producing a certain degree of languor and prostration. The south, coming from the African desert (Sirocco), is a dry, hot wind, though it loses somewhat of its properties by traversing thirty leagues of sea. In winter it is fresh and agreeable; but in other seasons, especially in summer, it is oppressive and depressing—producing the same effect upon the constitution as in Italy. This wind prevails, however, but little as compared with the others, and rarely brings rain.

The south-west is cold and humid in winter, and blows strongly, coming from the Straits; it is the wind of storms. In the summer, on the contrary, it alternates with the east, and is felt as a mild and fresh breeze, the *Leveche* of sailors.

The west is not humid, but cold and dry in winter, and warm in summer; but these circumstances are not extreme. Its relative force is also moderate. In spring its coolness is agreeable; it generally brings a clear atmosphere and beautiful weather.

The north-west, although prevailing with a clear horizon, serves more to clear it when covered, driving away clouds, and consequently rain. This wind manifests itself under opposite conditions of great force. It is cold in winter, hot in summer. Its ordinary duration is three days; sometimes, however, it presents it-

self in winter as a warm wind, at other times in summer as a cool wind, contrasting in a manner with the temperature which it comes to change, owing to a recently-known principle—viz., if two regions have different degrees of heat, there will be produced in the superior strata a wind which passes from the warm to the cold region, and on the surface of the earth a contrary current is occasioned. These changes give rise to prejudicial results.

The north wind is comparatively unfrequent in Malaga. From the above specified causes, it is always dry, and seldom prevails with violence. It is colder than the north-east, but its cold gives tone and braces; it depresses the thermometer by three or four degrees, which the north-east does not do; it maintains the atmosphere clear, and the weather fine.

The north-east participates in the qualities of the winds of which it is composed; it is fresh, and occasionally cold when the northerly predominates; it is stronger than the east, and always precedes it. Its passage over the Sierra Nevada imparts to it in winter its cold quality.

Malaga was much more rainy in former times, and inundations not unfrequently occurred from the overflowing of the river, owing to the number of trees in the environs, which, it is generally admitted, constitute a focus of evaporation whence moisture is com-

municated to the atmosphere. When trees disappear from a district a revolution takes place in its hygrometrical state, and dryness ensues, which diminishes the number of flowing streams.* The trees and vegetation around Malaga were destroyed by the Spaniards, in order to facilitate the march of their armies, and to deprive the Moors of the means of subsistence.

The amount of rain which fell in Malaga from September, 1846, to the same month of 1851, was as follows:—

	1846-7	1847-8	1848-9	1849-50	1850-1
From Sept. to } Dec. inclusive	14·5	9·7	6·3	8·8	3·10
From Jan. to } Aug. inclusive	9·3	10·5	10·1	6·7	8·8
Inches.....	23·8	19·75	16·4	15·5	12·3

The annual mean is 16·5†—the greater proportionate amount of rain falling, as will be perceived, in the autumnal months.

This deficiency of rain, observes Dr. Martinez-y-Montes, would be most prejudicial both to plants and animals in a country distant from the coast; but from the nearness of Malaga to the sea, these bad effects are not produced. The evaporation from the sea, owing to the more or

* Many localities deficient in trees are nevertheless very rainy, as, for instance, the environs of Rome.

† Topographic Medica de la Ciudad de Malaga, 1852.

less elevated temperature of the day, falls after sunset in the form of dew, which, in the night, is very copious in some places, especially near the sea.

It will, however, be seen in the account which I have given of Alicante, and the district as far as Murcia, that extreme drought is the prevailing characteristic, which is not counteracted by the neighbourhood of the sea. Other causes must therefore combine to prevent the same degree of aridity from being experienced at Malaga. One of these causes is doubtless to be ascribed to the difference in the quality of the soil, though when watered (as in the Huerta eastward of Alicante) the earth is sufficiently productive. The state of the atmosphere during the above-mentioned nine years was—clear, 1,974 times; cloudy, 691 times; rainy, 262; with light clouds, 988; foggy, or misty, 16; and tempestuous, 3 times.

The following statement of the temperature at other places of resort for invalids, extracted from the meteorological tables in my “Companion to the Continent,” will exhibit the difference between them and Malaga in these respects:—

Malaga (according to Fahrenheit’s scale), mean annual, 66·52; winter (January, February, and March), 55·61; spring, 68·5; summer 80·38; autumn (October, November, and December), 61·3.

	Year.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
Torquay*	52·12	44·05	50·88	61·26	53·11
Penzance	51·89	44·03	49·63	60·20	55·95
Undercliff	51·35	41·89	49·96	60·63	53·58
Hastings	50·40	39·06	47·46	61·77	52·22
Pau	56·18	41·86	54·06	70·72	37·39
Rome	60·70	49·90	57·65	72·16	63·96
Naples	61·40	48·50	58·50	70·83	64·50
Pisa	60·50	46·03	57·20	75·25	62·80
Nice	59·48	47·82	56·25	72·26	61·63
Malta	67·30	57·46	62·76	78·20	71·03
Madeira	64·96	60·60	62·36	69·56	67·30

Thus the mean temperature of winter and spring, in which sojourners in any of these places are chiefly interested, is, for the former season, upwards of 11 degrees higher at Malaga than at Torquay or Penzance, and about 14 higher than Undercliff, Hastings, and Pau; $5\frac{1}{2}$ higher than Naples; more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ higher than Rome or Nice; 9 higher than Pisa; about 2 lower than Malta, and 5 lower than Madeira. In spring, it is from 18 to 20 degrees higher than the English localities, 14 higher than Pau, from 11 to 13 higher than the Italian towns, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ higher than Malta and Madeira: to which circumstance, doubtless, in great part conduces its directly southern aspect, and the amphitheatre of mountains, forming a focus for the concentration of the solar rays.

With respect to dryness, Marseilles ap-

* The division of the seasons at these places is not exactly that made by Dr. Martinez with reference to Malaga.

proaches nearest to Malaga, the amount of rain in the year being but $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the number of rainy days only 55. At Nicc there is an annual fall of 26 inches, mostly in winter, spring, and autumn, the number of rainy days being about 60. At Madeira there are 29 inches rain, of which two-thirds are in autumn and winter, and 70 rainy days. At Pisa, 38 inches. At Rome, 29 (of which the greatest portion is in autumn and winter), and 117 rainy days. At Pau the number of days on which rain falls is even greater, viz., 135. At Torquay, 28 inches, and 132 rainy days; at Undercliff, 23 inches, divided among 146 days; at Hastings, near 33 inches and 153 days on which rain falls. At Malaga, the number of rainy days in the year is 39, on an average of nine years.

Dr. Martincz-y-Montes states as a defect of the houses of Malaga—that, “if badly prepared against the heat, they are not much better as respects cold, the windows and doors not closing perfectly. Strangers who come from northern countries complain of this, and not finding stoves, chimneys, or at least *brazeros*, which means of warming are but little used.”

Of the inhabitants he observes: “They are of middle stature, cheerful and communicative disposition, of a sharp and lively imagination, which expresses itself in a language full of metaphors and exaggerated comparisons. The

Malagan is disposed to do well whatever he undertakes, and displays great activity when strongly excited by the stimulus of an undertaking; otherwise he is inclined to quietude and inaction. The women, without being eminently beautiful, are of graceful manners and speech; they have still the Arab dark penetrating eye, black hair, and paleness of countenance.

“The cultivated population is of regulated manners; the men are generous and compassionate, valiant though with arrogance, and quarrelsome on the slightest suspicion of offence. The deficiency of instruction; the absence of ancient and tranquil games and sources of recreation; the abuse of alcoholic drinks; and the influence of the theatre and bull-fights—manifest their deteriorating effects upon the lower classes.”

The Terral, burning in summer, cold in winter, produces an excitation and uneasiness which manifests itself both in healthy and sick persons, aggravating chronic, especially phthisical, affections. It raises the temperature, dries the skin, and opposes itself to the slightest perspiration, whence arise congestions of all kinds, especially cerebral. In proof of this, I annex a criminal table, from which it may be seen that the contusions, wounds, and suicides are in much greater number while it prevails, than at other seasons. It tends to induce paralysis, which is frequent.

The Levante does not occasion these alterations. Cold and humid at all times, though more in winter than in summer, it causes rheumatisms, eatarrhs, pneumonies, pleurisies, hemierania, and different kinds of neuroses; and by suppressing the transpiration, it predisposes to affections of the digestive organs, depriving them of their tone.

From a table of the mortality in the hospital for nine years (from 1840 to 1849), it appears that the proportion of fatal cases was as follows:—Gastro-ataxie and typhoid fevers, 90; apoplexy and chronic cerebral affections, 64; acute pulmonary affections, 66; chronic pulmonary, 190; phthisis, 239; chronic affections of the digestive organs, 332; dysentery, 87; dropsy, 259; wounds, 142. Phthisis and chronic diseases of the respiratory organs constitute about a ninth part of the whole mortality in the town and hospital. The greatest amount of sickness prevails in December and January, the least in April and May.

The preceding details may perhaps serve to convey to medical practitioners an idea of the class of cases most likely to be benefited by the climate of Malaga, to which, it seemed to me, several persons were sent without much discrimination, either in such a state as to have little hope of advantage from any means, or else from the climate being less suited to the case than that of some other localities; and

some, whom I counselled to leave, found themselves the better for the change.

A residence at Malaga during the winter would be advantageous in many of the cases of deteriorated health, and functional disorder of the digestive apparatus, where a mild winter climate is indicated; but in general these cases would be equally benefited by the climate of places which present more resources for occupation and recreation, they being usually an essential adjuvant to the amelioration effected. In all complaints referable to nervous excitation, in diseases of the heart and large vessels, accompanied with active and irregular circulation, I should apprehend the climate of Malaga would be rather prejudicial than otherwise. On the other hand, the warmth, dryness, and equability of the climate would prove highly beneficial in many cases of chronic gout and rheumatism, unattended by vascular excitability; as also in serofulous complaints, and in the sequelæ of intermittent fevers and other diseases of a malarious origin, or contracted during a residence in tropical or unhealthy localities. In all similar cases, the breathing an exhilarating and sunny atmosphere in winter, the facilities which the fine weather affords for taking daily out-of-door exercise, and the free action of the skin being kept up instead of being checked by the impression of a damp or variable atmosphere, naturally conduce towards promoting recovery.

It is, however, principally with reference to diseases of the respiratory apparatus, that the climate of Malaga has to be considered; for many other complaints, in which attention to climate is indicated, would derive equal if not greater advantage from localities where the temperature is less equable, and the air more agitated by winds; and even as respects diseases of the lungs and air-passages, it is not always the warmest and most equable winter climate that is the most advantageous. It is true, that where disease has already made progress, and especially where there exists a sub-inflammatory tendency, repose of the organs greatly conduces to retard its advance, and to promote recovery; but, on the other hand, in many incipient cases of pulmonary disease, and especially where there exists a predisposition unmarked by positive symptoms of organic lesion, a residence in a too uniform temperature would not be the most likely means of obtaining permanent amelioration. This has proved to be the case in the instance of several invalids who had been induced to select Madeira on account of its superior equability, and who thus placed themselves in the same condition as plants in a hot-house, which are unable to support any other than their accustomed temperature. Patients with serious and irremediable disease, may, it is true, frequently continue to vegetate in such a climate longer than else-

where; but to many others less seriously affected, where tubercle is not formed, or exists but to a slight extent and in a quiescent state, especially in scrofulous or lymphatic subjects, moderate exercise of the organs of respiration, avoiding sudden variations, is rather advantageous. One of the reasons why tubercles are found in the greatest number in the upper portion of the lungs, is doubtless that in persons of sedentary habits, these parts are less exercised in the act of breathing, the chest not being fully dilated on inspiration; and the tendency to their formation (if not their consecutive resorption where already formed) is not unfrequently overcome by a mode of life, or by gymnastic means, which bring the muscles concerned in respiration into greater activity, and, causing this act to be more perfectly performed, allow the air to penetrate freely and dilate all the bronchial ramifications. Children who can run about at will, and who are of an active disposition, are but little subject to the formation of tubercle, which is most frequently developed, especially in the female sex, at the approach or after the period of puberty; when, by a too sedentary life, and an ill-regulated education, which concentrates the nervous activity upon the brain, at the expense of the muscular system—as also by the use of stays, which impede free respiration—the upper part of the lungs is rendered comparatively inactive, and the deposition of this morbid

growth favoured. From the same causes, the free circulation of the blood in the capillary vessels of the skin and of other viscera is prevented; the secretions become consequently diminished or vitiated in quality, and these organs perform but imperfectly their part in seconding the lungs in the decarbonization of the blood, whence a general cachectic condition is induced, accompanied by torpid or painful digestion, pallor of the skin, a great susceptibility to cold and to atmospheric variations, and a disposition to catarrhal and rheumatic affections, which do not fail to produce permanently prejudicial effects upon the organs of respiration, not unfrequently terminating in structural disease. On the other hand, it is seen that persons who habitually live a good deal out of doors, and especially those who are frequently on the move—as travellers, sailors, &c.—have a florid or healthy complexion, their chest is fully dilated by the air inspired, their digestive functions are normally performed, they are but little subject to be affected by atmospherical variations, and are but rarely attacked by consumption. It also not unfrequently occurs that a delicate youth, by country exercise, by the practice of rowing, or by going to sea as a profession, escapes the threatened predisposition to pulmonary disease.

The countries in which there is the most marked predominance of pulmonary phthisis

are neither the warmest nor the coldest, but those possessing a temperate climate, combined with much humidity, which renders the air less pure, and retains the inhabitants more within doors; those who are the most sedentary, and who are exposed to privation, being the chief sufferers—as in Great Britain, the north-east and west portions of France, Holland, the greater part of Germany. In Russia this disease is comparatively unfrequent; and in Sweden, where the cold during great part of the year is extreme, but where the air is dry and sharp, it appears, from statistical data, that (at Stockholm) out of 1,000 deaths, only sixty-three are produced by phthisis, whereas in London the proportion in the same number is 236, and in Paris it is nearly as large. At Vienna the proportion is 114, at Munich 109, at Berlin 71. The two last-named cities, it must be remembered, are less exposed to the physical causes, and much less so to the moral causes, which predispose to consumption in large capitals. The inhabitants of northern countries being moreover less delicately brought up, and accustomed from their childhood to atmospheric variations, acquire a more robust *physique*, better calculated to resist these noxious influences, which produce serious results in countries where the population is more enervated by a great equability of temperature, or where a different mode of life

and the worry of affairs induces a high degree of nervous superexcitation and depression.

In the estimation of the causes which give rise to chronic disease, and especially consumption, too little weight is ascribed by the profession and the public to those of a moral depressing nature, by which the nervous energies of parts, especially of the digestive apparatus, is impaired in the first place, and positive disease of the apparatus of the organs of respiration, or of circulation, is subsequently induced. A distinguished medical author, who has well treated of this subject, justly remarks that—"When the moral equilibrium is destroyed, we may be sure that that of the vital actions will likewise soon become affected. Aneurism, liver enlargement, cancerous diseases, softening of the brain, the greater number of nervous diseases, &c., often arise more or less directly from some misfortune, experienced, it may be, long before, but of which the weight or the remembrance has suddenly broken down or gradually weakened the springs of vitality. Thus, no one apparently dies of grief, of despair, of hopes and illusions destroyed; it is from gastritis, pericarditis, apoplexy, which evidence by their manifest effects the real and active though hidden principle of so many evils. Moral suffering, more or less acute, is therefore the point of departure of the greater number of organic alterations."*

* Reveillé Parise, *Etudes de l'homme, dans l'état, de santé et de maladie.* Paris.

To these causes, as well as to congenital weakness of constitution, and hereditary predisposition as a result of such weakness, a greater proportion of the cases of phthisis occurring among the upper and middle classes in countries far advanced in civilization, is attributable. It is true, as has been already intimated, when referring to the great mortality among the troops in certain stations in the Mediterranean, that this disease is very frequent in some dry countries, which are at the same time exposed to great and sudden variations of temperature. Thus, it has been estimated that one death out of every four takes place from this cause at Marseilles; at Genoa, one in six; at Nice, one in seven; at Naples, one in eight; and it has been shown that consumption is not an unfrequent cause of death at Malaga; while at Madeira the mortality from this cause is considerable. But as has been already observed, most of these cases originate from neglected colds, or inflammations imperfectly cured; relapses being often produced by the atmospheric variations, by privations or excesses, and are mostly restricted to the lower classes of inhabitants. The causes are therefore of a very different order from those which, gradually undermining the health in humid countries, give rise to tubercular cachexy. At Rome, on the other hand, where the climate may be considered as humid when compared

with the littoral towns above-mentioned, and where the air is in general but little agitated by winds, the proportion of deaths from phthisis is stated to be as one to twenty ensuing from other causes; but it would be as wrong to infer from this circumstance, that Rome is the best locality for consumptive patients, as that Nice or Madeira are necessarily unsuited to all these patients, on account of the greater relative mortality; for it must be borne in mind that Rome is subject, at certain seasons, to endemic fevers, which carry off a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town and of the surrounding country, who are sent into the hospitals when sick.

Dr. Parolu justly remarks, in a work which obtained the prize offered by the Medical Academy of Turin for the best treatise on tuberculous disease—"In warm, dry, and airy countries, as the shores of the Mediterranean, great part of Italy, the south of France, scrofula and tubercle are but seldom met with in the country, especially in places where the inhabitants, occupied with agricultural labour, live in well-built houses, and have a sufficiency of food suitable to their condition. On the contrary, in country localities in Holland (especially in the north), in those of England, and the banks of the Rhine, scrofula and tubercles are more or less predominant, and are even of more frequent occurrence than in the

towns. On the other hand, I have observed that these affections are much more frequently met with in the towns along the shores of the Mediterranean, as well as the chief cities of Italy, than in the country.

“We may hence infer that the cause of these differences—that is to say, of the greater prevalence of scrofula and tubercle in the principal cities of Italy than in the country—is not attributable to the climate (as it is in England and Holland), since they would then be greater in the country. This cause must rather be sought for in the sedentary habits, the disposition of the houses, and in other anti-hygienic circumstances, which are more frequent in towns. Who does not know, in fact, how narrow are the streets, how high the houses, at Nice, Genoa, and Naples; and how the inhabitants of the lower class are forced to live in passages on the ground floor, or in cellars deprived of light and ventilation? It may then easily be conceived that the inhabitants of these towns, living pell-mell in similar situations, would suffer from the deprivation of the essential elements of life, viz., a healthy atmosphere and light, breathing an air more impure than the fogs of England and Holland. Contrast, moreover, the dirty state of the habitations of the streets of Naples, for instance, with the proverbial cleanliness of England and Holland, which partly neutralizes the inconveniences of their climate,

and there will be no difficulty in discovering the source of tubercles in our cities, which, however, is still less common than in the north-west of Europe.”*

The preceding considerations will perhaps not be thought misplaced upon the present occasion, and, by pointing out the various causes productive of pulmonary disease, may serve to assist us in some degree in our estimation of the advantage likely to be derived from the climate of particular localities; for it must not be supposed that Malaga, or any other place enjoying a fine climate, is necessarily the most suitable in all cases where an attention to climate is requisite. There are also other circumstances requiring to be taken into consideration; as, for instance, the effect likely to be produced upon healthy members of a family accompanying an invalid by a relaxing and enervating atmosphere; the greater or less resources which a place may present for removing states of mental depression, which so frequently tend to produce disease and to retard recovery. Thus, it has not unfrequently happened, that the healthy relatives of an invalid have suffered permanent inconvenience from a long sojourn in Madeira, while the invalid himself has been incapacitated from living elsewhere; and Malaga, likewise, not unfrequently occasions excitation, marked by head-ache and

* Della Tuberculose. Torino, 1850.

other symptoms in fresh comers, succeeded by a relaxed state of the system, especially in those accustomed to a bracing atmosphere. In many cases, again, where mental occupation and amusement are required by an invalid not in an advanced stage of disease, a residence at Madeira or Malaga might not be so advisable; notwithstanding the greater equability of their climates than some of the towns of resort in Italy; where, while the weather will generally admit of out-door exercise, there are at the same time objects—either in the variety of walks or rides, in the movement of the place itself, or in the works of art which it may possess—calculated to engage the attention; by which circumstance, combined with muscular exercise (care being taken to avoid the variations of temperature), a due equilibrium of the vital forces is better maintained—a vicious concentration of nervous activity upon the brain, abdominal, or thoracic viscera, is prevented—a different direction is given to the ideas than would be produced by constantly seeing invalids or hearing of their condition, should they become worse. In proportion as the mind is occupied or amused, the digestive, respiratory, and cutaneous functions are better performed, the sleep is sounder, and several of the inconveniences are avoided which arise either from a too sedentary life in cloudy climes, or from a monotony of impressions in brighter ones. In

some cases, instead of passing the whole winter in one locality, a change may be advisable after two or three months; and in this respect Italy has the advantage over Malaga, which stands, as it were, isolated from other places, which are only attainable by a long sea voyage; and this, in the winter months, would be attended with great risk to invalids, who, if changing, would have to go to some locality less warm, or more exposed to variations, which their previous residence at Malaga might render them unable to meet without risk. Hence it will be seen that much discrimination is required before deciding upon the various circumstances which should induce us to recommend to invalids one place of sojourn in preference to others.

On comparing the peculiarities of the climate of Malaga with those of other places which have been recommended in pulmonary complaints, the question naturally presents itself, in what class of cases should a preference be awarded to a warm, dry, and equable climate like that of Malaga, over other places more subject to atmospherical variations, and where the air is more charged with humidity? and it is not without great diffidence that I venture to offer an opinion on the subject. It is foreign to my present purpose to enter upon the consideration of the respective advantages of the places of winter resort in England,

having already done so in another work.* I may, however, here state, that I consider a winter sojourn in an appropriate foreign locality, far preferable in the majority of cases where practicable ; not merely on account of the greater superiority of the foreign climates, but also on account of the facilities afforded, by the greater amount of fine sunshiny weather, for taking out-of-door exercise, and in the objects of interest which several of them possess, either in the towns themselves, or in the environs, by which the patient's spirits are cheered, instead of being depressed by the aspect of cloudy skies, and the in-door monotonous sort of life which an invalid usually leads in England. How greatly must not the *moral* of young persons especially be depressed by a winter's sojourn at some of the smaller English watering-places, which have, with some reason, acquired a reputation for the mildness of their climate—as, for instance, Bournemouth, which, presenting no resource in itself, is rendered still more dull by the absence of society, and the unsocial, exclusive spirit in which each family is almost restricted to its own circle, the only occasion of reunion being the daily prayer-meetings at the church! Is it then to be wondered at, that with the present facility of travelling, so many persons should avail

* "The Watering Places of England."

themselves of the opportunity of escaping from the dreary English winters, and of enjoying the variety presented by change of scene, agreeable society, and sunshine, which they meet with at little more than half the expense at several of the places of continental resort, and by which their health is improved? The choice could scarcely be doubtful.

In cases where there is general weakness, with torpor of the functions, and an impoverished state of the blood—marked by paleness or a cachectic aspect of the countenance, and a difficulty of respiration on any exertion, occasional slight cough indicative of a predisposition to disease—a very equable and warm climate does not appear to me to be so much called for as one presenting greater atmospheric variations, especially when the patient is not very susceptible to be affected by wind; as, for instance, Nice or Naples, where the air is dry, electrical, and exciting, and the effect of which is more bracing, imparting tone to the organs, and improving the quality of the blood. Either of these localities would, in general, be found to agree well during the first months of winter, though a protracted sojourn after the commencement of February would not be advisable, on account of the great transitions of temperature, and the cold winds which occur at this period. A removal to Rome, or even to Pau, which are

characterized by comparative stillness of the atmosphere, would then be advisable; not but what any similar case would probably be benefited by a winter at Malaga, though the amelioration might not be so marked and permanent as when a more bracing atmosphere could be borne without inconvenience.

In incipient tubercular disease in persons of an excitable habit, who have experienced repeated attacks of hemoptysis, and also in a more advanced stage of disease in such subjects, I should be more disposed to recommend a climate equable but more humid than that of Malaga; as, for instance, Madeira in some cases—in others, Pau or Pisa. On the other hand, Malaga seems to me to be more particularly calculated to remedy disease in these early stages, when the patients either present no peculiar excitability of temperament, or are of a languid, lymphatic, or strumous habit, with but little disposition to inflammatory action of the lungs or air passages. Here the equable temperature, the dry and exciting character of the air, may reasonably be expected to produce the greatest advantage, if not altogether to remove the disease, when aided by such appropriate remedies as may be indicated by the peculiar circumstances of each case. Even in a still more advanced state of disease, when it is determined to have recourse to a foreign climate, the choice would lie between

Malaga and Madeira according to circumstances, from either of which a certain amount of improvement or of mitigation of the disease would often be produced.

In the majority of cases of chronic laryngeal and bronchial disease, when not accompanied with quickness of pulse and general irritability, the climate of Malaga would be likely to prove eminently serviceable ; and many such patients might confidently look forward to a permanent cure. When, however, there does exist such irritability, the climate of Madeira, or the comparatively moist ones of Pau, Pisa, or Rome, would, as in the case of disease of the lungs, be preferable. On the other hand, in the more chronic cases, occurring in elderly persons, accompanied with copious expectoration, and but little tendency to inflammatory action, the dry and more exciting atmosphere of Malaga in some instances, of Nice, Hyeres, or Naples in others, would be preferable.

The bronchial irritation and cough, with a relaxed condition of the fauces, to which public speakers, singers, and clergymen (clergyman's sore throat) are liable, would likewise, in most cases, be benefited by a winter's residence in Malaga, as also by any mild and dry climate, if accompanied by a cessation from active duties. Most kinds of asthma, unconnected with serious organic lesion, would also be relieved by the influence of the climate.

In several other chronic diseases, to which reference has already been made, a greater or less degree of advantage would be obtained from the climate of Malaga ; but as it is only in some exceptional instances that Malaga would be so superior to other localities as to cause the patients to be specially sent thither, it is needless to particularize them more minutely.

CHAPTER V.

Granada—The Alhambra—Voyage from Malaga to Cadiz—Cadiz and its climate.

THE courier requires thirteen hours, and the diligence eighteen hours, to reach Granada; but the first half of the road from Malaga, as far as Loja, is so execrable that it is preferable to ride by way of Alhama, which may be effected in two easy days, or even in a day, by driving along the high road to Velez-Malaga (five hours), and taking mules (previously sent on) for the rest of the journey. This route is likewise more interesting than the coach-road: there is here and there some pretty scenery before arriving at Alhama, formerly a city of considerable importance, picturesquely situated, and possessing thermal springs, which were greatly in repute, and are still resorted to by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring districts.

The road after Loja is in good order, which,

however, by no means compensates for the previous jolting which travellers must undergo, especially in the courier's carriage, which proceeds at a quick pace over ruts, stones, and all obstacles. The diligence is better suspended, and is more tolerable.

Granada, from its elevated position above the sea, and its proximity to the snow, lying at the base of the Sierra Nevada, is cold in winter, but is the preferable summer locality for English invalids or others who may be induced to remain during this season, with the view of returning to Malaga the ensuing winter. The surrounding country is beautiful; and seen from any of the heights—as the Church of St. Nicholas, the Sacro Monte, or the ruined convent of San Miguel—forms, together with the city, and the Alhambra towering above it, a splendid panorama. Many agreeable rides may be taken in the environs; but the town itself presents but little to attract, consisting for the most part of narrow, badly-paved streets, in the Moorish style. There are no good squares, the houses and buildings are not remarkable in an architectural point of view, and the shops are of an inferior description to those usually found in large towns. The principal hotel, where there is tolerable accommodation, and a daily table d'hôte (Fonda Nucva), occupies the corner of an irregular plaza—in which is also the theatre, and the principal café—and of the Carrera

de Xenil—a species of quay along the bed of the river, which is enclosed between parapet walls. From one extremity of the Carrera, a series of streets leads to the Plaza de la Constitucion, which is large, and has rather a picturesque appearance, from the varied style of architecture and the painted houses and balconies. From an angle of the Plaza, the chief street for shops (Zucatin) diverges. It is impassable for carriages, and leads to the foot of the hill on which stands the Alhambra. The opposite extremity of the Carrera terminates on the Alameda, a long and spacious promenade, well shaded by lofty trees, and embellished with a handsome fountain at either end. On one side will be remarked a large edifice of peculiar construction—the Castillio during the Moorish occupation, since used as barracks, and which possesses an underground communication with the Alhambra. The cathedral, situate near the Plaza de la Constitucion, is a large edifice, presenting no architectural beauty externally; but its interior is imposing, notwithstanding its being overloaded with stucco ornaments, and a profusion of gilding about the high altar. It contains a few pictures of merit—specified in the Handbook, and in Mr. Hoskins's work—(in which are also interesting historical sketches of Granada and the Alhambra). Adjoining is the Capella de los Reyes, which is the most interesting object in the town. It con-

tains the finely sculptured sarcophagi of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of their daughter Juana and her husband, illustrating the chief events in their history. In a vault beneath lie the remains of these sovereigns in leaden coffins, which are exhibited to visitors.

Granada possesses but little inducement to the majority of travellers for protracting their stay beyond two or three days; though, to the painter and the architect the environs and the Alhambra would present sufficient objects of attraction during some weeks. To others, who do not possess resources within their own circle, it would be found but a *triste* place of abode for any lengthened period. The writer of the Handbook observes: "The society of Granada is dull. To those who arrive from Seville, the inhabitants do not look either so well-dressed, gay, or intelligent. Granada now stagnates in bookless ignorance; it has neither letters, arts, nor arms. The commerce is passive; there is a want of roads, whether leading to the sea or inland, by which it is isolated and kept poor; in short, like Cordova, from being an Athens under the Moors, it has become a Bœotia under the Spaniards of to-day."

The Alhambra is open to the public: a guide is unnecessary, as they do little more than repeat the details already given in the Handbook. As far as seeing the place is concerned, two or three hours are amply sufficient;

but to those who are desirous of lingering over the associations with which it is connected, repeated visits for several successive days will not be considered as time ill-spent. There is a Fonda within the grounds, where enthusiastic visitors and painters sometimes sojourn, though the accommodation is greatly inferior to the hotel in the town. From having heard so much of the Alhambra, many persons are disappointed at seeing it in its present condition. "The nonsense of annuals," says Mr. Ford, "has fostered an over-exaggerated notion of a place which, from the dreams of boyhood, has been fancy-formed as a fabric of the genii. Few airy castles of illusion will stand the test of prosaic reality, and nowhere less than in Spain. But to understand the Alhambra, it must be lived in, and beheld in the semi-obscure summer evening, so beautiful of itself in the South, and when ravages are less apparent than when flounced by the gay day-glare."

On entering the grounds the visitor ascends by the central avenue, well-shaded by lofty elms, and furnished with seats for nearly a mile. The adjacent groves are peopled with nightingales, which, however, sing more by day than by night. The first edifice which presents itself on turning a corner, is the Torre de Justicia, a plain tower of a quadrangular form, with a horse-shoe arched entrance, over which will be remarked a hand,

emblematical of the five chief commandments of the Mahommedan laws, and which has also been considered as a talisman against the Mal' Occhio, or evil eye. Small hands made of various substances were worn about the person with this object, by the Egyptians, Moriscoes, and other people; and many of the Italians, especially the Neapolitans, of the present day, have still faith in the efficacy of the coral ornaments constructed in this form. Over a second arch is a key, the emblem of knowledge.

On the large open space, or plaza, stands the palace built by Charles V., now in a dilapidated condition. Here gangs of criminals in chains are employed; and their presence would prove a considerable drawback to evening or moonlight visits. Mr. Hoskins observes: "It is now impossible to live in the Alhambra without danger, or visit it at night, as these men are divided into gangs of ten, under a corporal probably almost as bad as themselves, without any other control over them. If even honest, the corporal allows them to leave their quarters, and ramble within the precincts of the Alhambra wherever they like; and any traveller known to take nocturnal rambles would run great risk of being robbed if not murdered.

The chief feature of the Alhambra, the Court of Lions, is tolerably well-known from

the numerous descriptions and pictorial representations which have been given of it. The court is enclosed by a portico, the light and beautiful arches of which are supported by a hundred and twenty-eight elegant columns of white marble, the effect of which seen from different points is admirable. At either extremity is a pavilion, and in the centre, the celebrated fountain, consisting of a magnificent alabaster basin, surrounded by a dozen marble lions, most of which have suffered more or less injury from violence during the foreign occupation. On one side of the court is the Hall of the Abencerrages, with its arches supported by elegant pillars, and its dome-formed roof of variegated colours.

On the other side is the Hall de las Hermanas, or "of the sisters," so called from two large marble slabs of equal size in the pavement. The entrance to these halls from the court, is formed of loftier arches, supported by light pillars. On another side of the court is a corridor, termed the Sala de la Justicia, the beautifully painted roof being supported by six fine arches. Over the central alcove is a painting on wood, imbedded in the stucco work, representing ten Moors sitting in judgment. The walls and arches of these various compartments are elaborately worked in the fine fretwork of stucco, in which the Moors excelled; painted in different colours, and

presenting a beautiful peculiarity of decoration not to be met with elsewhere. Numerous Arab inscriptions are, though partly effaced, visible around the walls and arches.

The other portions of the palace comprise the Hall of Ambassadors, the Mezquita, or chapel, the baths, the whispering chamber; whence may be enjoyed a delightful view of part of the town and surrounding country, including the Xeneraliffe, the ravine and hill on the opposite side, part of which, clothed with the prickly pear, is excavated in caves, which constitute the abodes of the numerous gipsy families who abound in this part. The best view, however, of the Vega, with Santa Fé (built by the Spaniards during the siege of Granada), and numerous villages and country houses, and of the Sierra Nevada, is obtainable from the terrace of the Garden del Re Moro.

The Xeneraliffe, a villa of the Moorish sovereigns, stands on an adjoining hill, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Alhambra. It is now untenanted. The house itself contains nothing worthy of note; there are a few indifferent pictures of el Re Chico and other kings. The grounds, however, through which flows the Darro, are agreeably disposed; and the cypress avenue forming the approach is of great antiquity. The view is inferior to the one above specified, though it presents the advantage of including the Alhambra.

About forty-six hours are required to reach Madrid by the diligence from Granada. The high road is bad as far as Bailen, where it joins the road from Seville. From thence to Tembleque, the railroad terminus, it is in somewhat better order. There is no direct communication with Seville. Travellers have either the choice of ascending to Bailen (a third of the distance to Madrid), and thence taking the down diligence to Seville, of riding for two days across the country to Cordova, which is a nearer point on the high road, or to Ossuna, whence a diligence runs to Seville on stated days. The preferable plan, however, for those who are desirous of seeing Gibraltar and Cadiz, is to return to Malaga, and there either take the steamer or proceed by land to Ronda (two days' riding), and thence to Gibraltar (also two days), by which means they would have an opportunity of visiting one of the most interesting towns of Spain. Those who wish to go direct from Ronda to Seville can do so by riding to Moron, which has no very enviable reputation as respects the honesty of its inhabitants, being termed in the Handbook "a den of thieves;" though two or three travellers, under the guidance of a muleteer, need have no ground of apprehension; or to Utrera, from both of which places there is diligence communication with Seville.

The voyage from Malaga to Gibraltar occu-

pies from eight to ten hours. Leaving at night, the steamer, after rounding the Europa point of the rock, will be anchored in the Bay of Algesiras, close to Gibraltar and its batteries, soon after sunrise. The few hours the steamer remains will suffice to see the town, which presents but little inducement for the protracted sojourn of the casual visitor, and is chiefly interesting to Englishmen from finding themselves, though on a foreign soil, upon the British territory, where the inscriptions over the shops and public-houses, the motley population in its streets—composed of Moors, Jews, Spaniards, in various costumes, British sailors, soldiers, and officers, in uniform, &c.—strikingly contrast with the aspect of the towns through which he may have lately passed. The Spanish officials on the mainland do not, as may be supposed, entertain the most amiable feelings towards the inhabitants of the Rock; and the pretext of the existence of cholera in England was last year seized upon in order to establish a quarantine at the Spanish ports against all vessels from England or touching at the Rock; and as the accommodation at Algesiras was of the most wretched description, several invalids who had come out by sea, with the intention of wintering at Malaga, found themselves involuntarily detained at Gibraltar; where the Governor, by way of reprisal, closed the land communication, to the

great inconvenience of the inhabitants, and loss to those concerned in the traffic of the necessities of life, which were only obtained from Tangiers at excessively high prices. Several of those so detained subsequently went to Malta, others to Egypt. The coasting steamers could not touch at Gibraltar, but made Algesiras, the intermediate station between Cadiz and Malaga. Steaming through the Straits is agreeable enough in fine weather; when the view of the coasts of Spain and Morocco may be seen to advantage. On account of the strong current setting in from the Atlantic, the sea is, however, frequently rough, especially during the prevalence of certain winds. After passing the Moorish town, Tarifa, and its projecting lighthouse, situate on the most southern point of the Spanish peninsula, the line of uninhabited coast for several miles presents no features of interest until approaching Cadiz; which, however, seen from this side, has no very attractive appearance. On account of the rocks, the tops of which are visible at low water, a considerable detour must be made by vessels coming from the Mediterranean before anchoring in the roadstead; for, strictly speaking, Cadiz possesses no harbour. From the Atlantic, or western side, its white houses and green balconies appear to advantage. The commerce has greatly fallen off of late years, and most of the shipping is either small coasting craft or

vessels engaged in the export of the sherry wines. On landing, passengers from the steamers are conducted to the custom-house, where they have to await the arrival of the examining official—sometimes for a considerable time—a single searcher making his appearance at the expiration, it may be, of the greater part of an hour, as was the case on my recent journey. On these occasions, and also against the impediments which travellers must frequently encounter in getting *visés* to their passports, or in other affairs with Spanish officials, expostulation is useless, as there appears to be no superior to whom the subordinates are amenable; and patience is the only remedy. Mr. Hoskins observes: “The officials in Spain make appointments, but never care about keeping them themselves. Their idleness and indifference about anything but their own comfort, and the delay and difficulties which they cause in transacting business, are inconceivable. They make an appointment, and will not attend to you if you arrive before or after the time, and if you are punctual, the probability is they will keep you waiting for hours, or put you off until another day.”*

* These inconveniences no longer exist, as far as passports are concerned. Two or three other specimens of these *cosas de Espana* may be here stated. In this same voyage to Cadiz it was contemplated to remain only an hour or two after daybreak at Algesiras: never-

Cadiz is almost encircled by water, and is connected by a narrow strip with the mainland at its backmost portion, so that the high road to Xeres and Seville makes a circuit of several miles. Great part of the city is surrounded by a Muralla del Mar, extending from the fortifications to the lighthouse; which serves to protect it

theless, the captain of the vessel remained on shore so long that we did not start till late; and being a slow steamer, we did not arrive till just after sunset—about a quarter of an hour too late to be allowed to disembark—and had consequently to pass a second night in the steamer while at anchor, which prevented those desirous of proceeding by the boat the next morning to Seville, from so doing; and consequently was the occasion of their delay at Cadiz for two days. When about to visit Montserrat, the diligence left the office at three o'clock in the morning; the passengers proceeding in that direction had consequently to rise in the middle of the night. Nevertheless, this diligence, with two or three others, and a string of carts, had to wait a long time at the gate of the city, until the hour appointed for its opening. When I landed at Valentia, to proceed by land to Carthagená, I sent my luggage on by the same steamer, consigned to the company's agent at Malaga, taking with me only a small hand-bag. When I arrived at Malaga a few days afterwards, I applied for my luggage, and was informed that my letter and the bill of lading had been received, and the luggage was applied for on the arrival of the vessel in port; but the captain or mate replied, that it was somewhere behind, and could not easily be got at. It was consequently taken on to Cadiz, and I had to await the return of the vessel; being subjected, in the meantime, to the greatest inconvenience.

from the violence of the Atlantic during the prevalence of westerly and south-westerly gales. This sea wall is at the same time a spacious promenade, part of it forming the Alameda, —agreeably laid out, and planted with trees,—commanding an extensive prospect over the bay, and the opposite shore on the mainland, with Port Sta. Maria and other towns. At this town, between which a steam ferry-boat runs three or four times a day, those who wish to visit an extensive depôt of sherry wines, have the opportunity of so doing without going to Xeres, which otherwise presents little attraction. On the Alameda are some of the best houses, and the church del Carmen, which, however, is but little deserving of notice, either internally or externally. From this point, a good street (Linares) leads to the Plaza de la Constitucion, which, planted around with trees, and furnished with seats, is the most usual resort of the inhabitants after the transactions of the day are ended. In it is situated the handsome casino, and a small church (St. Antonio). Opposite the Calle Linares is a long street (de la Torre). The broadest street, however, and the principal one for shops, is the Calle Ancha, also leading from the Plaza: the glovers' and confectioners' shops are the most numerous. On the left hand side, a handsome house (Casa Tortilla) will especially attract attention, from the profusion of carved stucco-work with which it is outwardly embellished,

—and its elegant patio, with marble floor, and walls decorated with paintings, and eages of singing-birds suspended at each angle.

Near that of the Constitueion, is another handsome plaza (Mina) likewise furnished with seats, and surrounded with trellis iron-work for supporting ereeping shrubs, which afford an agreeable shade in the warmer months. On one side is the Academia, containing sculpture and paintings, though few of any particualar merit. At the end of the Muralla del Mar, farthest from the Alameda, is the Plaza Ysabel II., where the vegetable market is held, and whence a long street (de la Aduana) runs parallel and beneath the Muralla to the custom-house—one of the largest buildings in the eity—and another street leads to the eathedral, which is unfinished exteriorly, and internally possesses but little worthy of particualar mention.

Cadiz is perhaps the eleanest town in Spain. The aspect of the streets, lighted with gas, furnished with strips of foot pavement, with their white houses and green baleonies—is light and eheerful. The shops are generally well supplied. There are two or three good hotels, and two theatres, which are usually well attended, as there is not much private society in this, or in other Spanish towns. As there are but few carriages, most of the ladies walk to the theatre; which, in this land of sunshine, is not attended with much risk to the health.

Cadiz has considerably declined from the

prosperity of former days, when richly-laden galleons from the colonies sought its port. It can no longer be considered the abode of mirth and pleasure,

“Where love and prayer unite, and rule the hour by turns;”

and though its first aspect would please the stranger, few persons would find much attraction for a prolonged sojourn. “Cadiz,” observes the author of the Handbook, “a purely commercial town, has little fine art—*les lettres de change y sont les belles lettres*. It has small attractions for the scholar or the man of pleasure. It is scarcely even the jocose Gades of the past; for poverty has damped the gaiety; and the society being mercantile, has always been considered by Spaniards as second-rate. Cadiz, it is said, is rather the city of Venus than of the chaste Diana; and the lower orders have borrowed from foreigners many vices not common to the inland towns of temperate and decent Spain. As a residence, it is but a sea prison. The water is bad; and the climate, during the Solano wind (its sirocco), detestable; then, the mercury in the barometer rises six or seven degrees, and the natives are driven almost mad, especially the women. The searching blast finds out everything that is wrong in the constitution.”

Hence, as may be supposed, this city is not

a place to which many invalids from England would think of resorting for a winter's abode. The Consul and two or three merchants, with their families, constitute the whole English population, with occasional additions from the vessels in port. Though the climate is mild, yet, from the situation of the city on a peninsula, it is necessarily more humid and more subject to variations from winds than other localities protected on the land side by mountains. "The mean temperature of winter," says Dr. Francis, "is four degrees warmer than Rome or Naples, and six than that of Pisa. The same may be said of spring; the temperature of which being 60·28, exceeds that of Rome and Pisa by three degrees and two. The mean diurnal range is ten, being identical with Madeira. The direction of wind is wide in its range, from the insular position of Cadiz. On an average of five years, the land winds (from north to south-east inclusive) prevailed on one hundred and nine days; the sea winds on two hundred and forty days. This predominance of the sea winds obtains in all seasons, reaching its maximum in spring, its minimum in winter. The north and north-east winds are the coldest, though the air is often calm during their prevalence. These are the winterly winds, remarkable for their dry and stimulating properties. They generally blow with considerable

force soon after Christmas, and last for three or four days."

Cadiz is more rainy than any part of the Mediterranean coast of Spain. The average number of rainy days is ninety-nine; the quantity of rain twenty-two inches; the greater portion falls in autumn and winter. Summer, as happens almost uniformly in the south and west of Spain, is almost rainless. Naples is very analogous to Cadiz in this respect. At Madeira, the quantity of rain exceeds considerably that at Cadiz, though it is not so frequent. Rain at Cadiz rarely continues throughout the day; but is made up of showers, with intervals of sunshine.

Cadiz possesses a college of medicine, and a military and civil hospital in the same building; the latter containing two hundred and fifty beds, of which three-fourths are occupied by patients of the male sex. Diseases of the respiratory organs and of the digestive apparatus, of a sub-acute or chronic character, are the most frequent. Cerebral and nervous affections are also prevalent. The surgical wards contain about one hundred beds. Accidents are scarce in a city where there are so few vehicles, and consequently operations are seldom required. The number of students averages about one hundred. They attend lectures on the different branches of education, and pass an examination; but have to undergo a second

examination at Madrid before receiving the diploma. In the building are cabinets of *materia medica*, surgical instruments, &c., and a small pathological collection, comprising several well-executed wax models, coloured according to nature, illustrative of various morbid conditions of parts. Dr. Bustamente is professor of clinical medicine. There is also a large hospital for the reception of old persons of both sexes, which, with the dome of the cathedral, form the most conspicuous objects on approaching the city from the Mediterranean.

CHAPTER VI.

Seville and its climate—Route to Madrid—Cordova—
Madrid, its climate and inhabitants—Route through
Burgos to Bayonne.

THE courier leaves Cadiz every evening for Seville by land. A steamer leaves every second morning, ascending the Guadalquivir, and arriving at Seville in about eight hours. The sea is sometimes rough, and the first two hours of the voyage to the mouth of the river is consequently on these occasions unpleasant. The journey may likewise be made partly by land, by taking the diligence or a carriage from Puerta Sta. Maria to San Luear and Bonanza, where the steamer touches to take in passengers. By this means those who are so disposed, have the opportunity afforded them of visiting Xeres and its wine-stores. The banks of the river present but little variety; flat marshy plains extend for a considerable distance on either side, and like the Ile de la

Camargue, near the mouth of the Rhone, serve for the pasturage of cattle. The river winds considerably, and, after heavy rains, inundations not unfrequently happen. Vessels of considerable burden (drawing 12 feet) can ascend as far as Seville, and some from England occasionally proceed thither to take in a freight of oranges and other produce. At St. Juan d'Alfarache, standing on an elevation above the river, where there are the extensive remains of a Moorish town—the Giralda and spire of the cathedral become visible; though, on account of the lowness of its site, the city itself is not seen until the steamer approaches its vicinity.

Passing the new promenade (de las Delicias) on the banks of the river, the steamer lands its passengers at the Torre del' Oro, a Moorish circular tower, renovated by the Spaniards. Here also is an examination of luggage, which, however, is merely a matter of form. Entering the city, the visitor proceeding to his hotel passes through the square by the cathedral, consisting of houses of a somewhat inferior order, and along the Calle de Genoa, the street for booksellers, to the Plaza de la Constitucion, which is spacious, badly paved, of oblong form, and surrounded by houses of little architectural pretension, with shops on the ground-floor. On one side is the palace of the Ayuntamiento, or Hotel de Ville, quaintly

ornamented exteriorly with carving in the style termed plateresque. From the plaza, a long street—which contains the best shops, and in which are situated the Hotel d'Europe and the diligence offices (Calle de les Sierpas)—extends to the Calle de Campania. To the left of this street is another plaza (del Duque) of an irregular form, planted with trees, furnished with seats, and having at each angle permanently-erected stalls for the sale of lemonade and other cooling drinks. Close to this plaza is the Fonda del Union, with another diligence office. A third smaller plaza, not far from the preceding, contains the Fonda de Madrid, which is perhaps the best hotel for families. From hence the Calle St. Pablo, in which stands the church of the same name, leads to the gate Triano, directly opposite to the substantial iron bridge first opened in 1852, and leading to the suburb of that name on the right bank of the river. On looking up the stream, the Cartuja convent (now suppressed), surrounded by orange gardens, about two miles distant, and Il Poncio, further off—are the most prominent objects to attract the attention.

Seville is enclosed within a circuit of about five miles, by walls of Moorish construction. Its streets are narrow and tortuous, so as to render it easy to lose one's way. Though the plazas, or squares, may please by their contrast

with what we see in other cities, they cannot be considered handsome. The houses are generally painted white—low, with flat roofs, which (as also at Cadiz) are in the hot months covered with awnings, and ornamented with flowers. The peculiar characteristic of the Seville houses is, however, the patio, or open courts, generally with mosaic or marble pavement and flowing fountain in the centre, enclosed by light pillars supporting elegant arches, decorated with flowers and shrubs, and sometimes hung round with pictures. In summer the families abandon the sitting-rooms of their houses for the patios and roofs. The best general view is from the tower of the Giralda, so called from the large bronze figure of Faith on the summit, which serves to indicate the direction of the wind, being so well poised as to turn (*che gira*) with the slightest breeze. The ascent as high as the bells (each of which has its special name) is easy; and from this point the course of the river, winding for miles through the plain, the tortuous streets, the flat roofs and chief buildings of the city (including the Plaza de Toros), the new spacious square in progress of construction, the immense building where 3,000 females are employed in manufacturing cigars, and which, surrounded by a moat (to prevent cigars being smuggled out), presents the appearance of a fortified palace—the Torre del Oro—the

Alcazar, with its gardens—are seen to the greatest advantage; while immediately beneath are the spires and pinnacles of the cathedral, and the court-yard planted with orange trees, in the centre of which stands the large marble fountain and basin, at which the Moors were wont to perform the ablutions commanded by their law. In the plain itself several villages and farms, with the San Francisco and Cartuja convents, San Jeronimo, &c., will be observed, otherwise it possesses but few objects calculated to attract particular attraction. This tower, the pride of the Sevillians, is of quadrangular form, as wide at the top as at the bottom. It was constructed by the Moors at the close of the twelfth century; and standing close to the cathedral, may be likened to the *campanile* of Florence and some other Italian cities, being since the epoch of the Christian domination used for the same purpose; the superjacent belfry having been added about the middle of the sixteenth century.

The cathedral, consisting exteriorly of a mixture of Gothic, Moorish, and Italian architecture, has a less striking appearance than that of many other cities; its interior, however, can scarcely be surpassed, both as respects the general effect produced by its lofty roof, pointed arches, and finely-stained glass windows, which exclude the broad glare of day, and also as respects the numerous objects of painting

and sculpture which it contains, the details of which are duly recorded in the guide-books. Among the pictures which will more particularly attract the attention, may be specified the Guardian Angel, by Murillo, and the large painting of St. Francisco, in the chapel of the same name. Some of the other churches still contain paintings and statues of merit, though these were despoiled of their chief treasures during the French occupation.

The Alcazar, or palace, is one of the chief attractions of Seville, being constructed in the same style as the Alhambra; the marble columns supporting its vaulted chambers or surrounding its courts are, however, loftier and more substantial; and, though less graceful, produce on the whole a more imposing effect. The Hall of the Ambassadors and adjacent court are particularly striking; and the walls of lace-like stucco-work of variegated colours, with azulejos, or painted tiles, composing the lower part, are in admirable preservation. A considerable sum has been expended in restoring in the same style other courts which had become dilapidated; the doors of mosaic wood-work are likewise in good preservation. The habitable apartments on the first-floor look out upon the delightful garden, with its orange-trees and parterres of box cut in various patterns, and the country beyond the walls.

Among the best specimens of Moorish architecture in Seville may be mentioned the Casa di Pilatos—said to have been built in imitation of Pilate's house at Jerusalem—containing two magnificent patios with marble columns, supporting circular arches richly decorated, and walls of variegated azulejos. Above are recesses occupied by busts of several of the Roman emperors. The Hall of the Tribunal—said to be a model of the hall where judgment was passed upon the Saviour—is likewise richly decorated in the same fashion. The interior of the Casa O'Lea, with its Moorish arches and windows of lattice-work, will likewise be visited with interest.

The Hospice la Caridad (for supporting 100 old men), outside the walls, and near the bank of the river, contains in its chapel two of Murillo's most celebrated pictures, of large size—viz., Moses causing Water to flow from the Rock (the most striking figures of which are the boy seated on an ass, and the mother giving drink to her child); and the Miracle of the Loaves and the Fishes—in which the figure of St. Peter in the foreground, taking the fishes from a boy, is especially remarkable. Here, also, is an altar-piece of the Descent from the Cross, in wooden figures as large as life; paintings on wood by Murillo of the infant Saviour and St. John the Baptist (called the

Ninos de Murillo); and two or three other pictures of merit.

The Museum, near the Puerta Real, is a building of no architectural pretensions, enclosing spacious planted courtyards. In the long vaulted room on the ground-floor, the large picture by Zurbaran, representing the apotheosis of St. Thomas, and two or three other pictures, are all that merit particular notice. The corridor on the first-floor and adjacent rooms, are lined with indifferent portraits and representations of events in the lives of saints, &c. The room which contains eighteen choice pictures by Murillo (numbered from 152 to 169), constitutes the object of attraction in this building—the subjects being all of a religious character—viz., two pictures of St. Joseph holding the Saviour in his arms; a Nativity, with shepherds adoring; two pictures representing the Conception; St. Thomas bestowing alms—in which a beggar boy affected with *tinea cupitis* will especially rivet the attention; Saints Justa and Rufina supporting (according to a legendary miracle) the tower of the Giralda; the Madonna and child; and a small, admirable painting of the same subject, called La Servilleta.

A walk round part of the walls is interesting. Outside the Maerana Gate is the large hospital (the only one at Seville) having the

ominous appellation La Sangre, and containing about 300 beds, arranged along the walls of long, cheerless wards, having no other furniture, nor any means of warming in winter. A military and a civil hospital, as well as a department on the ground-floor for insane patients, are comprised within the edifice, which encloses two spacious court-yards planted with orange-trees, but presents nothing to interest the majority of visitors. As might be expected from the extensive plains around the city, and the marshy lands on the banks of the river, intermittent fevers and their consequences constitute a not inconsiderable proportion of the cases under treatment. Catarrhal and pulmonary diseases are also extremely prevalent. The insane sleep in cells, which enclose court-yards where they walk about in the daytime without occupation, and appear to be subjected to no treatment, medical or moral. Each cell has an iron grating in the door, and is destitute of furniture, the only article contained being a bed upon the floor. For the females, besides the isolated cells, there is a small ward containing about a dozen beds.

The medical duties of this establishment are superintended by one chief physician and one surgeon. Serious accidents (except occasional stabs) and operations are of unfrequent occurrence. Here, as at Cadiz and Malaga, a con-

siderable number of the patients are affected with syphilitic complaints.

Seville possesses an university in which theological studies are principally pursued. The building is of large size, close to the meat, fruit, and vegetable market, and encloses a spacious court-yard, but its exterior presents nothing remarkable. It contains a long examining hall—the walls of which are decorated with azulejos and pictures by Cano—and two or three rooms shown to visitors. In the chapel are two fine sarcophagi, with relieve figures and sculptured pillars on either side; a fine specimen of wood carving, and some choice paintings, especially the Adoration and the Nativity by Roelas.

The promenade along the bank of the river is the usual afternoon resort, and on holidays presents a tolerable display of equipages and equestrians. Most of the ladies, however, prefer walking, by which means they can best exhibit the graces of their demeanour, and the manifold wieldings of the fan. The mantilla is generally worn. Many are good-looking; though few are particularly remarkable for beauty. Adjoining the promenade is the handsome palace, San Telmo, formerly a marine college, now the residence of the Infanta and her husband, the Duke of Montpensier. The gateway is profusely decorated with carving and relieve ornaments. The *majo* costume

of embroidered vests and jackets, with filigree buttons, &c.—which is sufficiently well known in England from theatrical representation—presents a picturesque appearance, being worn by a large proportion of the population, though now restricted to the inferior and some of the shopkeeping classes.

Seville presents more attractions than most Spanish towns for the abode of strangers; though the greater number would find it dull as a place of protracted sojourn. There are two theatres, in one of which Italian operas are given; two handsome clubs—one for the upper and one for the commercial class, where *Galignani*, one or two of the London and several of the Paris papers are received. Here the bull-fights may be seen to the greatest advantage. The church ceremonies on stated fête-days are magnificent, especially at Easter, being surpassed only by those at Rome. With the exception of an occasional tertulia, there is however but little society; so that visitors are left in great measure to their own resources for occupation. At the Fonda de Madrid and Europa there are a few tolerable apartments, and single men desirous of learning Spanish would find sufficient accommodation in a casa de pupillos. There are no furnished apartments, nor do the houses possess fire-places or stoves; the want of which, considering that Seville is much colder and more rainy in winter than Malaga and other towns on the

Mediterranean, would be often severely felt. A British vice-consul resides at Seville, and church service is occasionally performed. The population amounts to 130,000.

The following details respecting the climate are given by Dr. Francis :—"Frost and snow are of rare occurrence—(a heavy fall of snow took place during the period of my sojourn, and the air was very cold);—the heat is intolerable in summer. Calmness is a remarkable character of the climate; storms and thunder are rare. The prevailing wind is the north, which is generally calm, owing to the Sierra Morena in that direction. On the other side the lofty range of the Ronda mountains, though at a considerable distance, breaks the force of the south and south-east winds, and prevents sudden changes of temperature.

"The winter, indeed, as understood in other countries, does not exist at Seville. From time to time, however, and especially *in the summer*, there prevails the well-known Levante or east wind, which at the Mediterranean towns is so agreeable and refreshing, but is remarkable here for its sultry and nerve-exhausting properties. Having passed in its course over many leagues of parched land, it becomes to Seville what the north in a less degree is to Malaga—what the west wind is to Valentia. When the Levante blows (the sirocco of these parts) people hasten to close the doors, windows, and every other opening against the entrance of the irritating

air. During its persistence, the number of quarrels and knife-wounds in the town is almost invariably increased; and I was informed that in the administration of justice, allowance is generally made in the case of manslaughter committed under such circumstances."

The rainy season occurs in October and November, and again towards the end of March and April. Compared with southern Spain in general, Cadiz and Seville would be termed wet; compared with the northern part of the country or with England, essentially dry. The mortality from consumption is about ten per cent., being pretty much confined to those among the poor whose occupations or vices, as happens in most large towns, predispose them to the disease. Affections of the throat, and larynx, and croup are not uncommon from exposure of the neck; but diseases of the chest do not exist in the proportion they usually present in many southern climates.

It would rarely be advisable to counsel invalids to prefer Seville to other localities as a winter residence, though the climate might suit some persons with a relaxed condition of the air-passages—as in chronic catarrh, with copious expectoration, and no disposition to inflammatory action; those suffering from dyspepsia of an atonic character, or whose general health is disordered, without any definite local disease; as also some nervous complaints unmarked by erethism—if introductions could

be obtained which would enable the visitor to enjoy some agreeable society.*

The Seville ladies are said to be better informed and more *spirituelle* than those of other towns in Spain, and thus better able to ward off the *ennui* which otherwise would not fail to be experienced. There is no public library; the booksellers' shops, mostly collected in a particular street (as is also the case with other trades), are, however, tolerably well supplied with the works of Spanish and some modern French authors, though there is great deficiency in the higher branches of literature.

I left Seville in a storm of wind and rain to proceed to Madrid by the diligenece, which is constructed on the same principle as the French public conveyances. In the fine season, places are difficult to be obtained, and require to be taken three or four days beforehand, as this is almost the only means of travelling on the principal roads; in winter, however, there is generally room, as there are diligences belonging to three companies which travel this road. The fares are moderate; but a high charge is made for extra luggage, only a small quantity being allowed free. The journey usually occupies three days and nights continuously, stoppages being made for an hour twice a day. Owing to the state of the roads, from neglect and the

* Seville would be the best locality in spring, until the season is somewhat advanced, for invalids who winter at Malaga.

heavy rains, which often obliged us to go at a foot pace along level ground, we were a day behind the fixed time for arrival. The country is monotonous, with little to attract the attention, consisting for the most part of extensive plains, more or less cultivated, and but little wood. The scenery about Alicira, the second stage from Seville, is, however, agreeably diversified with well-wooded hills, between which winds a small river, making a considerable bend around the hill covered with the extensive ruins of an ancient Moorish castle, and walls extending down the acclivities. Much of the bread consumed in Seville is made at Alicira, being sent every morning to the city, which is likewise partly supplied with pure water from this source. Visitors not unfrequently make an excursion from Seville to view the artificially-formed channels through which the water flows. "The alembic hill," says Mr. Ford, "is perforated with funnels: some are two leagues in length. The excavations in the bowels of the rock are most picturesque, and no crystal can be clearer than the streams. Some of these works are supposed to be Roman, but the greater part are Moorish; the collected water is carried to Seville by an aqueduct."

The chief, and indeed the only, place of any importance and interest along the rest of the road is Cordova, which, from being a capital city under

the Moors, containing a population of a million, has dwindled down to a third-rate town, with scarcely forty thousand inhabitants, and possessing but little to interest visitors, with the exception of its fine mosque, which may be viewed by travellers proceeding to Madrid during the hour the coach stops for dinner, which may be prolonged by a trifling gratuity to the conductor. Those desirous of a more minute inspection may take places as far as Cordova, and either go on by the diligence, which leaves Seville at a later hour, or the next day by the same company.

The exterior of this edifice presents nothing very striking; there were formerly nineteen entrances; all but one are now closed. The interior presents a complete forest of columns, from eight to twelve feet high, composed of marble, granite of various colours, porphyry, and jasper, supporting double arches, the effect of which is altogether unique. There were formerly twelve hundred of these columns, eight hundred and fifty still remain. Several formed part of the temple of Janus, which occupied this site; but the greater part are derived from the Roman temples formerly existing in different parts of Spain: "One hundred and fifteen," says Mr. Ford, "came from Nismes and Narbonne; sixty from Seville and Tarragona; one hundred and forty were presented by Leo, Emperor of Constantinople;

and others came from Carthage. The most interesting portions of the mosque are the chapel, Villa-Viciosa, formerly the seat of the Caliph, with richly-decorated arches in the Alhambra style, azulejos, fine stucco-work, and gilded roof; the San Pedro, or Zucaron; and the Capilla de los Reyes—the treasures of which are fully described in the guide-books, and which it would be inconsistent with my object to particularize.

There is some fine mountainous scenery at the pass of Despenaperros, where the road makes a steep descent between wild, uncultivated, and rocky hills. The rocks at the exit from the gorge are magnificent. Here is a station of the Guardia Civile—a fine body of men, who perambulate the high-roads in couples, and have been very efficient in the suppression of robberies, which were formerly so common in Spain. A wretched-looking venta, standing isolated not far from the station, was in bygone times a noted robber lair. Travelling on the high-roads is, however, now almost as safe in Spain as in France, the stoppage of a public conveyance being of rare occurrence. In out-of-the-way places and by-roads, if a favourable opportunity of obtaining anything should present itself—as in the instance of one or two unarmed travellers supposed to have money or objects of value about them—robbery is occasionally

attempted by rateros, or people of the country engaged in out-door work or loitering about the towns, being improvised for the occasion—the robbers afterwards returning to their ordinary avocations; but regularly organized bands of robbers can scarcely be said to exist at the present day. During my stay at Malaga, I saw on three or four occasions groups of four or five ill-looking fellows brought in from the country as prisoners by the mounted guard, doubtless on account of petty robberies committed in the neighbourhood on the country people. There is among those so disposed a greater apprehension of attacking strangers, from their being supposed to be more especially under the protection of the authorities, and also from the fear of their carrying pistols.

On quitting Despenaperros, and traversing the dreary plains of La Mancha (the country of Don Quichotte), the weary traveller hails with joy the railway station at Tembleque, whence he is conducted in about three hours to Madrid. In the fitting season, few, however, would be disposed to pass on without visiting the palace and gardens of Aranjuez, and of making an excursion to Toledo. The diligence to Madrid joins the railroad at Aranjuez, which is a four hours' drive from this interesting town. The diligences are placed on the railroad as in France, and on arriving, horses are ready to take them to their respective offices.

On entering Madrid from the south, the traveller drives along the celebrated promenade or boulevard, the Prado, and the Calle St. Geronimo to the Puerta del Sol—an oblong plaza, the centre of affairs, near which are situated the diligence offices and best hotels. Great part of one side is taken up by government offices, behind which is the post-office. From this point diverge the principal streets, lined with shops and filled with a bustling population—viz., the Geronimo, and the Alcala leading to the Prado; in the opposite direction the Calle Mayor, leading to the royal palace; and on either side the Calle de Carretas, de Montera, and del Carmen. These—together with the Calle de Antocha, running parallel with the Mayor, and leading to the Plaza de la Constitucion, the Calle de Toledo, and the Calle del Principe, which intersects the centre of the Geronimo—constitute the principal streets of the city. At the point of convergence of the Alcala and Geronimo in the plaza, is a small church, the clock of which serves to regulate the time throughout the city. The former of these streets is the handsomest in Madrid, broad, well-paved, and composed of lofty houses and palaces, among which will be remarked the large building formerly the Adruana, that containing the new picture gallery, and the Nuova Peninsular hotel. Crossing the Prado, it terminates at the hand-

some gate of the same name, beyond which is the road to Saragossa. On the right are the Buen Retiro gardens, agreeably planted and shaded, and forming a chief place of resort in the summer months. Turning to the right along the Prado, the museum constitutes the most conspicuous object; and on returning to the Plaza by the Geronimo, the new palace of the Cortes, with its handsome façade and portico supported by pillars with Corinthian capitals, will particularly attract attention. Half way down the Calle Mayor, a little on the left, is the spacious Plaza de la Constitucion, composed of lofty houses, with arcades around, and having in its centre an equestrian statue of Philip III. A little lower down is the palace of the Ayuntamiento, constructed in a peculiar style of architecture. At the extremity of this street, a turn to the right brings the visitor to the extensive and badly-paved square in which stands the royal palace, an immense building occupying the whole of one side; two other sides are taken up by barracks and appendages to the palace, and the armoury; the fourth forming a terrace overlooking the adjacent country, through which flows the Manzanares, which, except after heavy rains, scarcely merits the appellation of a river, its bed being in summer almost dry.

The view is terminated on the north by the chain of the Guadarama mountains, usually

covered with snow in winter, and whence the winds blow with force upon the palace, which, from its elevated position, is so exposed to their influence, that the sentinels on duty require to be changed at short intervals. It formerly contained many treasures of art, most of which have disappeared, so that its interior now contains but little worthy of special mention. The armoury will, however, be viewed with considerable interest, being the richest in Europe with respect to the number of suits of armour (130), several of which belonged to historical personages, as described in the published catalogue. The hall presents altogether an imposing aspect. Around the walls are arranged arms, helmets, and other military accoutrements of different epochs; above are suspended numerous banners taken in battle; and the centre along its whole length is occupied by figures on horseback representing knights clad in bright and richly-embellished suits of armour, by pieces of cannon, long guns on swivels, &c., of different forms and ages, and by finely-decorated saddles (180 in number) of various patterns.

Besides the armoury and the museum, there is little to be seen at Madrid. The churches present no remarkable features, and contain comparatively few objects of art. The new picture-gallery possesses a few good paintings, but the greater number are of an inferior de-

scription, the chief interest in this respect being concentrated in the museum, which contains perhaps the most extensive and choicest collection in Europe, comprising many of the best pictures of the Spanish and Italian schools, with many of high merit of the German and Flemish schools, arranged in separate rooms. Several of the pictures in the Spanish department have been brought from the Escorial. There is no published catalogue, but all the best pictures are noted in the Handbook and in the catalogue given in the appendix to Mr. Hoskins's work, though some of the finest Murillos have since been transferred to the oval gallery, in which are also collected several *chefs-d'œuvre* of the Italian school. This gallery is elevated above a hall, which is occupied by pieces of sculpture, though in this respect Madrid has comparatively little to boast of. In a reserved chamber (open on application) are collected several pictures by first-rate artists (chiefly Italian) which it has been deemed advisable to seclude from the general gaze.

Madrid strongly contrasts with the cities of southern Spain, and has much the same appearance as any other European capital. It has a population of 200,000 inhabitants, but possesses no manufactures, nor any commerce, except that relating to the luxuries and necessities of life, which, being brought from a distance,

render it expensive as a residence. With these the shops are well supplied; and the presence of the court—by which the city is principally supported—the crowd of officials, who are generally lavish in their expenditure while in office, and of most of the higher nobility, who, though living somewhat parsimoniously in their interiors, are given to outward display as respects equipages, decorations on their persons on public occasions, &c.—imparts to the public promenades and streets a gay and animated aspect—the show of carriages and equestrians on the Prado being superior to the majority of second-rate capitals. Outside the mud walls there are no suburbs, and but few houses; the country has a dreary appearance, the ground being but little cultivated.

Life at Madrid, as far as outward show is concerned, appears to be an inferior imitation of Paris. Parisian costumes are adopted; the mantilla is no longer or rarely seen; the theatres, the bull-fights, and the cafés, are the chief resources for recreation; there is but little society, except the occasional formal balls or soirées given by the *corps diplomatique*, the officials, and some of the more wealthy inhabitants. The active competition for official or other lucrative appointments, which are most frequently obtained as the result of court favour or intrigue, with but little regard to the qualifications of the persons

seeking them, and the changes which, in consequence, are constantly taking place in the government, occasion great neglect in the administration of affairs, each individual member being chiefly anxious to enrich himself as much as possible during his brief tenure of office. The provinces experience most severely the baneful effects of this state of matters, everything being sacrificed to the capital, and to supply the court. The roads are in a worse state than any other civilized part of Europe; improvements are retarded, and Spain remains a century behind every other civilized country. "Mismanagement," says Mr. Hoskins, "is the rule in Spain. Still there is a great expenditure going on. The Cortes also, if they do no other good, at least expend money. The Queen is generous, and disperses freely all the funds she can obtain; and myriads of officials follow the fashion, and too often farther than their means will justify. Poverty strikes you at every turn in most of the large towns of Spain; luxury, and even extravagance, in Madrid."

Mr. Ford expresses the following unfavourable opinion of Madrid, its climate, and inhabitants:—"Generally speaking, the more Madrid is known the less it will be liked. Few foreigners enjoy much health of mind or body in this unsocial, insalubrious city. As a residence, it is disagreeable and unhealthy, alternating between the extremes of heat and

cold, or, according to the adage, '*tres meses de invierno, y nueve de infierno.*' The mean winter temperature is 47, but every year, for several nights, the thermometer descends several degrees below 32, and the rivers are covered with ice, though it generally disappears during the day. The mean temperature of the summer months is 76, and during the Solano (south-eastern wind) it frequently rises to 90, or even 100, in the shade, while in the sun the heat and glare are African. To these are added the blasts of Siberia; for being placed on a denuded plateau, 2,400 feet above the sea, it is exposed to the keen blasts which sweep down the snowy Gaudarama, the nursery of consumption and pulmonia. Hence the summer is the most dangerous period, when the pores are open; for often, during a north-east wind, the difference of temperature between one side of a street and the other is more than 20 degrees.

'El aire de Madrid es tan sutil,
Que meta a un hombre y no apaya a un candil.'

"The subtle air which will not extinguish a candle, puts out a man's life. Dry, searching, desiccating, and cutting, this assassin-breath of death pierces through flesh and bone. Hence the careful way in which the natives cover their mouths; the women with their handkerchiefs, the men by muffling themselves up in

their cloaks. The average of deaths at Madrid is one in twenty-eight, while in London it is as one to forty-two; no wonder, according to Salis, that even the healthy there live on physie.

“The aggregate character of the Madrid population, which is formed out of immigrants from every other province, is marked by an assumption of metropolitan and courtier tone of superiority—an aping of the foreigner—an affectation of despising provincial towns and manners—a departure from national costume—and an insincere frivolity, the result of false intrigues, which are carried around on all sides. The *populacho*, male and female, is brutal and corrupted. Our extended dinner society is all but unknown, except in the houses of the diplomatic corps, and some few of the nobles, rich jobbers, placemen, and contractors. The grandees dine, indeed, with the foreign ministers, but with little reciprocity. Like the princes of modern Rome, they seldom offer in return even a glass of water; their hospitality consists in dining with any foreigner who will ask them.

“Very few of the palaces of the grandees contain anything worth notice. To be a grandee, it almost now seems necessary to be *chico*, or small in person and intellect. Uneducated and untravelled, these popinjay butterflies are fit only to swell the levees, the *besamanos* of the court; where, true Palaciegos, the insects

glitter in embroidery and decoration. Madrid is indeed the court of fine names, gilt gingerbread, and trappings of honour, as the forms of real strength are resorted to in order to raise the apparent splendour of a faded country—to mark the absence of living spirit by the symbol. Nowhere, not even at cognate Naples, is there a greater prodigality of utterly-undeserved titles and decorations. The meaner the man, the more individual insignificance requires to be plastered over. The badge confers, indeed, small honour; but not to have it is a disgrace. ‘Formerly,’ said the shrewd *Populacho*, ‘rogues were hung on crosses; now crosses are hung on rogues.’”*

The general hospital and medical college are combined in the same edifice. The hospital contains one thousand beds, mostly occupied by chronic cases. Two hundred are distributed in the medical and surgical, clinical wards being appropriated to the more instructive cases. The most prevalent complaints are gastric, typhoid, and intermittent fevers in summer; acute and chronic inflammation of the lungs and air-passages at other seasons. Medicine seems to be in a more advanced state in the capital than elsewhere in Spain. Bleeding is less general, and the treatment of disease by

* Several of the young nobles now travel more, and are better informed than their predecessors.

pharmaceutical remedies follows closely upon the French method; most of the class-books being translations or adaptations from the French; and all the standard works in French medical literature are imported by M. Baillière (brother of the Paris and London booksellers). But few original scientific works are published in Spain, though there exist two medical journals at Madrid, and an academy of medicine where professional questions are discussed. The number of medical pupils attending the college lectures and clinics averages about six hundred. Eight years' study (including the preliminary courses) are required before candidates for the diploma can go up for examination. Operations not unfrequently take place; one of the patients whom I saw had undergone the operation of tying the subclavian artery for aneurism, and was progressing favourably.

Three days and nights are occupied by the diligences going from Madrid to Bayonne; the courier does not go much faster. The country is, for the most part, void of interest. The preferable plan in the favourable season is, consequently, to proceed to the Escorial, and thence to La Granja, Segovia, and Valladolid, to Burgos. Independently of the interest which these places are calculated to excite, the road between the Escorial and Segovia is, perhaps, the best in Spain, and is carried through some fine mountain scenery.

The direct road to Burgos is crossed by the Somosierra range; the pass is, however, of no great altitude. Not far from this mountain, for some miles the country is thickly strewn with immense masses of boulder-stone, among which would doubtless be found more than one rocking-stone, somewhat resembling those seen near Harrogate and in some other parts of Great Britain. At Burgos the gothic cathedral—the finest in Spain after those of Seville and Toledo—may be visited while the coach stops to dine. The Chapel of the Constable, rich in carving, is the chief object of attraction which it contains. From Burgos to Vittoria the road is deficient in interest. This town, the central point to which diligences from Bilboa, Madrid, and other parts converge, presents no inducement for delay. The scenery on leaving Vittoria and entering the Basque provinces is highly diversified. The road winds between well-wooded and verdant hills, with intervening cultivated plains and pasture-ground.

“Leaving Vittoria, we soon enter the Welsh-like hills, with green copses, maize crops, and pretty villages perched on the eminences amid chestnut groves. Now the Irish-looking hat gives place to the low blue cap, or *beretta*. The legs of the peasants are swathed with Moorish bandages, and their feet encased in Iberian brogues. The women toil at their hard task, and look old and broken. The

architect will now remark the pepper-pot belfry-domes of the churches, the carved coats-of-arms over the portals of the family mansions, and the solidly-built houses, with projecting cornices and roofs. Here rain and damp are the enemies of the climate, while stone and iron are the drugs of the soil.”*

The position of St. Sebastian is picturesque: surrounded on all sides by the waters of the Atlantic, it is connected only by a strip with the mainland; and both the town itself and the hill are strongly fortified. Its interior presents more the aspect of a French than a Spanish town. There are good hotels, as the place is a good deal resorted to for sea-bathing. A few leagues further on are Irun, the last Spanish town, and St. Jean de Luz, where the traveller is reminded by the appearance of the custom-house, that he has entered upon the French territory.

* Handbook.

MR. LEE'S WORKS.

WITH

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. *

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICE OF FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMANY ; with Illustrative Cases, &c., and a Parallel View of English and Foreign Medicine and Surgery. 2nd edition, enlarged.

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"Of the highest value, combining as it does, so much of the *utile* with the *dulce*, so many facts with so concise a manner of announcing them. We cordially recommend it to the profession."—*London Medical and Surgical Journal*.

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NOTICES OF THE SECOND EDITION.

"A work of great utility : it is so much an elegant record of facts carefully observed, and of opinions judiciously formed, that the duty of the impartial critic is limited to praise and quotation."—*Medical Times*.

"A very complete exposition of the medical institutions of the three nations. The author is well known to most of our readers from the numerous publications with which he has enriched science. His profound and at the same time varied knowledge, his frequent visits to different parts of the continent, and the protracted residence which he has made in many of them, impart to most of his judgments a justness of appreciation, and a character of truthfulness rarely met with."—*Gazette Médicale de Paris*.

"The principal points (especially as respects the Paris hospitals) are described with great accuracy. In the parallel between English and foreign medicine the impartial appreciation and the sound judgment displayed reflect great honour upon the author."—*Schmidt's Jahrbucher der Medicin*.

COUP D'ŒIL sur les HOPITAUX DE LONDRES, et sur l'Etat Actuel de la Médecine et de la Chirurgie en Angleterre. (Pamphlet.)

* These notices are considerably curtailed. Many other highly favorable ones from metropolitan Journals, and all those which appeared in the provincial papers, are omitted, not from any disregard, but in order not to lengthen out the present list.

A TREATISE ON SOME NERVOUS DISORDERS. Second Edition.

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"The method of treatment is founded upon rational and comprehensive indications. Several cases are added, corroborative of the author's statements, and terminate this interesting treatise."—*Medicinishe Zeitung.*

"This part of his work, which Mr. Lee has devoted to their consideration, appears to us to be the most complete treatise existing on the subject."—*Gazette Médicale.*

"Mr. Lee's work is of a practical nature, and worthy of attention."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

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TWO LECTURES on LITHORITY and the BILATERAL OPERATION, publicly delivered in London, Birmingham, Bath, and Bristol; to which is appended a Translation of M. Chevalier's Essay on the Dissolution of Stone in the Bladder. Reprinted from the London Medical Gazette.

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"The account embraces every point of practical interest or importance connected with the subject. We consider Mr. Lee's work an extremely useful publication. Its general accuracy on all important details, and its conciseness, recommend it strongly to the notice of the public, and especially of the medical profession."—*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.

"None other than a favourable judgment can be given upon this book, which must be ranked among the best handbooks on the subject: even of those published in the German language."—*German Medical Review*.

"Complete and comprehensive. The reader finds much useful information as to the mode of using the waters, and observations on the forms of disease in which they are calculated to be most beneficial."—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.

"This work is from the pen of the talented and indefatigable gentleman who, by his various and valuable publications, has laid the medical profession and the world at large under peculiar obligations to him. We can cordially recommend this volume, for, in our judgment, it is the best practical work on mineral waters in the English language."—*Atlas*.

"Mr. Lee's production deserves the popularity it has attained. A work so clear, so circumstantial, so free from technical terms or pedantic abstruseness, is worthy of the praise that has been so generally bestowed upon it."—*Sunday Times*.

"From the few publications of Mr. Lee that have fallen under our notice, he appears to possess considerable medical knowledge; and what is of quite as much importance, great common sense, and a rational judgment. To point out the different disorders to which the German baths are *generally* adapted, and to offer a variety of hints to guide the patient and his medical attendant, as well as to suggest the best mode of using the waters, is the object of this work."—*Spectator*.

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"To explain which (the properties of the waters) Mr. Lee sets himself, with scientific and professional accuracy, in this certainly very satisfactory volume."—*Literary Gaz.*

"The Principal Baths of Germany, by Mr. Lee, the author of several works distinguished by the scientific knowledge they display, but perhaps still more for the comprehensiveness of his views, explained with singular brevity and perspicuity, and the soundness of his judgment, as well as the force of his logic."—*Monthly Review*.

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"A sound practical work on the mineral waters of the continent."—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

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"This work recommends itself by the spirit of independence in which it is written, by the justness of its therapeutical points of view, and also by the important information which appears in every page."—*Gazette Médicale*.

"A very useful companion to those who resort to the English watering-places, giving a concise and very fair account of these sanitary resorts. The remarks on the employment of mineral waters are well worthy of perusal."—*Medical Gazette*.

"Mr. Lee's *Coup D'Œil* of British watering-places is that of a master. Everything unimportant in his subject escapes notice, while everything which is of value to the invalid or medical man he seizes with intuitive sagacity, and places before his readers with a precision and concise elegance which makes his little book a treat, even to the fastidious scholar."—*Medical Times*.

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"The remarks are characterized by moderation and good sense."—*Spectator*.

"Its perusal will well repay those who are thinking of placing themselves under the water doctors."—*Athenæum*.

CONTINENTAL LOCALITIES, CLIMATES,

AND

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"There is much useful information in this volume, interspersed among clever descriptions of places, persons, and things. To be sure, the track pursued by Mr. Lee traversed no new ground, but there is so much simplicity and straightforwardness in his manner of writing, that he contrives to inspire us with considerable interest."—*Sunday Times*.

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NOTICES OF THE CONTINENTAL TRAVELLER.

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